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The great leader President KIM IL SUNG and the dear leader Comrade KIM JONG IL inspect the Arch of Triumph, a revolutionary monument located at the foot of Moran Hill

Seminars on the Juche Idea Held in Various Countries

In India

LONG LIVE THE GREAT LEADER H.E.PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG
THE CREATOR OF THE IMMORTAL JUCHE IDEA!
THE WORLD'S PEOPLE ADVOCATING INDEPENDENCE,UNITE!

In Madagascar

In Peru

In Nigeria

In Lebanon

チュチェ思想国際研究所創立大会
INAUGURAL CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUCHE IDEA
不滅のチュチェ思想万才！
LONG LIVE IMMORTAL JUCHE IDEA!
自主性を求める世界人民間の親善団結万才！
LONG LIVE FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY OF WORLDPEOPLE IN DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE!

The International Institute of the Juche Idea was founded in Japan

Korea Today

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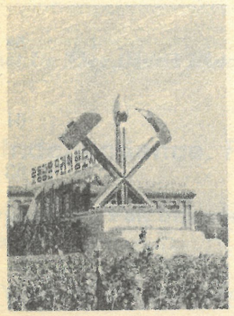

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FRONT COVER: Under the banner of the Party
INSIDE FRONT COVER: A monument to immortalize the great leader President KIM IL SUNG's achievements in founding the Workers' Party of Korea, ever-victorious iron party
INSIDE BACK COVER: Partial view of the Haeju Phospherous Fertilizer Factory
BACK COVER: A twin cable-car in Mt. Tongam

Leading Article

Invincible Workers' Party of Korea

Thirty-seven years have gone since the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories for our people.

We are celebrating the auspicious 37th birthday of the WPK at time when all our people are making vigorous efforts to cary out the tasks set by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in his important report to the Sixth Congress of the WPK on the work of its Central Committee and in his historic policy speech made at the Joint Meeting of the CC of the WPK and the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held in April this year and when the fierce flames of struggle are flaring up throughout the country to create the "speed of the 80s," a new speed of advance.

The founding of our Party in October 1945 was the completion of the vigorous struggle the great leader President Kim Il Sung had waged to build a revolutionary party of a new type since the first days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Our Party began to strike its glorious roots in October 1926, when the great leader President Kim Il Sung formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in Korea.

The organizational and ideological foundations for building the party and the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the respected leader in the crucible of 20 years of arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are the deep and strong roots of our Party and the eternal foundation stone which enabled it to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung liberated the country and opportunely founded the Party despite the difficult and complex circumstances, thus providing our people with the General Staff of the revolution they could entrust their destiny entirely to and opening up bright prospects for our country and people. From then on the Workers' Party age, an age of great prosperity and creation, started in Korean history.

From the first days of its founding our Party has covered a very hard yet glorious path to perform its sacred mission.

Ours is a revolutionary Party fighting to carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It has a glorious history; it has struggled for the overall victory of the Juche idea, upholding its banner, without the slightest vacillation in whatever ordeals and difficulties. In this course the solid organizational and ideological groundwork was laid for our Party to strengthen and develop into an everlasting Juche party and continue with the revolution steadfastly.

This is why the history of the WPK is so proud and glorious.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Courageously overcoming obstacles and hardships under the banner of the Juche idea, our Party has staunchly followed the glorious revolutionary road and skilfully led the people's revolutionary struggle along the straight road to victory.

"In the course of the hard, complicated struggle to lead the revolution and construction, our Party has been tempered and seasoned further and developed into an invincible revolutionary party."

Our Party has strengthened and developed into an invincible, dignified, authoritative revolutionary Party amid the harsh tempest of arduous revolution.

The greatest success in strengthening and developing our Party is the achievement of the iron unity and cohesion of its ranks on the basis of the Juche idea.

From its inception our Party defined the attainment of the unity and cohesion of its ranks as the fundamental principle of Party-building and has worked vigorously to firmly arm all its members with the Juche idea and waged a resolute struggle against all unsound ideological elements that undermined its unity.

Our Party's unity and cohesion has now reached new heights. The whole Party is rallied rock-firm around the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and knit together in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea. Our Party is full of the Juche idea and has no room for any other idea to set foot.

Now, the entire people have a revolutionary habit of acting as one under the guidance of the Party. It is a precious success achieved in strengthening and developing our Party.

With this habit firmly established in our Party and society, the Party centre's intentions are promptly accepted at the lower echelons, any task is done as instructed by the Party and everybody puts their backs into anything once called upon by the Party. For this reason, our Party has become a militant party which has nothing impossible for it to do, and an iron party which pushes its way through whatever difficulties.

While victoriously leading their sacred struggle for the Chajusong of the working masses, our Party has become the mother Party which shared weal and woe with them, striking its root deeply among them; and a prestigious party enjoying their absolute support and trust.

Under the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, our Party has performed great achievements in its cause of attaining the people's freedom and happiness and the country's prosperity and progress.

Our Party successfully led the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the socialist construction, and turned our poor and backward country into a powerful socialist state which is independent in politics and self-reliant in economy and national defence; it dependably safeguarded the country's honour and sovereignty by repulsing armed invasions and repeated aggressions by imperialists.

Under the banner of the Workers' Party, our nation met their heyday which brought about prosperity and progress never known in their long history. In our country today, under the sagacious guidance of the Party, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are gaining in depth and scope and brilliant successes are achieved in remoulding man, society and nature.

All our people lead worthwhile, happy lives, with their precious political integrity guaranteed in the fold of the Party, and confidently advance towards the rosy morrow of communism, full of revolutionary ardour and optimism.

For its fidelity to the revolutionary cause and principle, our Party enjoys high prestige as a vanguard force of the international working class, and international solidarity with our revolution is increasing daily. Our country, which was struck off the world map in the past, has earned its fame as a mighty, dignified socialist state which no one dares to trifle with, in this glorious Workers' Party era.

All proud victories and heroic feats recorded in the chronicle of our revolution are a precious fruition of the sagacious guidance of our Party to the revolution and construction.

Leading the revolution and construction, our Party persistently established Juche and resolutely carried through the mass line and thus could always lead our revolution along the road to victory. Our Party knows not a moment of stagnation or standstill. It always looks far into the distant future of the revolution, and sets unusually high goals and unfolds inspiring blueprints, and tackles with any work audaciously in a big way.

Our Party grasps all problems, great and small, concerning the revolution and construction, and opportunely indicates the most correct methods to solve them. It smoothly carries out any colossal task by means of rousing the inexhaustible strength of the people.

Our Party's uncommon ability of organization and revolutionary sweep are the source of strength that makes the whole of our land pulsate with the stamina of youth and the spirit of the speed campaign, and causes fantastic monumental creations to soar one after another. Our people are very happy that they have a party which dynamically advances the revolution and construction along the road to victory with outstanding and refined leadership.

Our people unreservedly support our Party and unboundedly trust it. They are brimming with a firm resolve to share life and death with the Party iny storm or stress and carry the revolutionary cause to consummation.

The strengthening and development of our Party into the invincible party of today is unthinkable apart from the intelligent leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. He underwent more than one half century of arduous ordeals and grim struggles, and laid the cornerstone of the Party and founded it opportunely, and developed it to be the powerful guiding force of the Korean revolution. His achievements will shine for ever in Korean history.

Today our revolution has further developed in depth and our country has a rosy future.

Our people are stepping up a new historic advance to imbue the whole of society with the Juche idea on the basis of the victories already achieved in the revolution and construction.

The imbuing of the whole of society with the Juche idea is a challenging struggle to build communist society, the ideal of humankind, and realize the complete Chajusong of the popular masses by more forcefully promoting our revolution that has been explored and developed under the banner of the Juche idea.

Our people will hasten the ultimate victory of the revolution by stoutly fighting on under the guidance of our Party founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, without the slightest deviation or hardship. Our Party laid down its line and policy always in conformity with our people's interests and our own situation and implemented them by activating the whole Party and people. Such Juche-motivated guidance of our Party was the key factor which enabled it to keep performing miraculous achievements and feats even under the most unfavourable conditions.

Our Party is a vivacious, revolutionary Party that pushes ahead with all work vigorously with unflagging fighting spirit and far-reaching plan.

Glorious WPK Has Strong Roots

On October 10, 1945, less than two months after the liberation of the country from Japanese imperialist colonial rule the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea was proclaimed to the whole world.

Right after liberation the situation at home and abroad was complicated and class enemies and counterrevolutionaries of all hues were engrossed in mischiefs. The opportune foundation of a revolutionary party of a new type would be impossible unless a solid foundation had been laid for it.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made preparations for the founding of a party for 20 years simultaneously with the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and laid a solid organizational and ideological groundwork for it. The great leader who had taken the helm of the revolution when Korea's early communist movement and national-liberation struggle were undergoing difficulties, realized the necessity to form a vanguard organization for the Korean revolution before anything else, in order to pioneer the correct road of struggle, and organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) in October 1926.

The formation of the DIU was an epoch-making event in creating the prototype of a revolutionary vanguard organization and developing the Korean revolution along a new road. It was the birth of the first genuine communist revolutionary organization aimed to bring into practice the great leader's revolutionary idea; it was a historic declaration on the fresh start of the Korean revolution.

It was not until the formation of the DIU that the communist movement and the national-liberation struggle in our country advanced on the principle of Chajusong. From then onward our glorious Party began to strike its roots.

In August 1927 the great leader President Kim Il Sung reorganized the DIU into the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

Then the great leader organized the Young Communist League of Korea around the hard core of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, which was highly significant in the preparatory work for the founding of a revolutionary party of a new type.

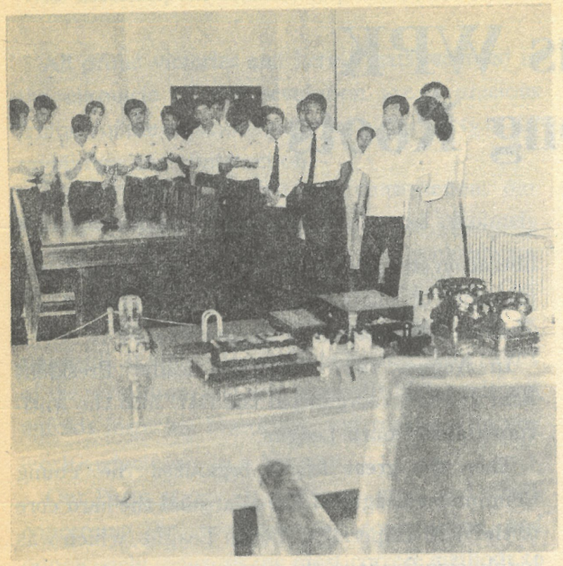
The Young Communist League of Korea was a revolutionary vanguard organization of the communists of a new generation; it built step by step the organizational and ideological basis for the founding of the party while exercising unified leadership over all mass organizations.

Under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung the communists of a new generation, the youth vanguard, while quickly expanding YCLK organizations, commenced to form basic organizations of the party and energetically pushed ahead with preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Early in July 1930 Korea's first Party organization of a Juche type was formed in Kalun, with young communists of a new generation at its core. It was an epoch-making event in stepping up the preparatory work for party-founding.

The preparatory work for party-founding made swift headway after the great leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in April 1932 and launched on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed



Working people inspect the office room where the great leader President KIM IL SUNG worked to found the Party and strengthen and develop it

struggle the great leader President Kim Il Sung enunciated the original ideas and theories of the founding of a Juche-type party in a number of his immortal works, and sagaciously organized and guided the work of putting them into effect.

He formed and consolidated party organizations in KPRA units, in the guerrilla zones and in the enemy-held areas. In 1934 a unified leadership system of party organizations was established on the basis of democratic centralism, guided by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's great Juche idea.

Concerning the expansion of the work of forming party organizations in the enemy-occupied areas at the time, the Japanese imperialist aggressors deplored: "The activities of the communist party in the white areas (the Japanese-occupied areas) indicate that it has its own cell organizations in a broad area. What merits attention here is that the communist party organizations in the white areas are all masterminded by the Party headquarters in the red areas (the guerrilla zones). In other words, even if the communist organizations in the white areas are wiped out, it is hardly expected that the communist party in Jiandao will be routed without destroying its bases in the red areas."

Under the wise guidance of the great leader the preparatory work for the founding of the party was rapidly stepped up on a nationwide scale in the second half of the 1930's. In his classic work "The Tasks of Korean Communists" published in November 1937 the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"To found a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party, solid organizational and ideological groundwork must be laid before anything else.

"We have achieved considerable success in this respect through strenuous effort.

"Although we have not announced the party centre yet, we have set up party organizations and underground revolutionary organizations of various kinds in the units of the KPRA and among workers and peasants at home and abroad, and provided them with a unified leadership."

The great leader set forth the policy for more energetically conducting the preparations for party-founding on a nationwide scope at the historic Nanhutou Meeting held in February 1936 and wisely led the struggle to implement the policy.

The political workers sent out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung launched a vigorous struggle to expand the organizational network of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and simultaneously set up party groups within the network in North and South Hamgyong Provinces and other localities. Especially, in major industrial districts and farm and fishing villages at home, they actively pushed ahead with the work of developing revolutionary leadership personnel and united party groups and cells in a unified organizational system.

As a result, a well-regulated system of leadership was established on the principle of democratic

centralism from the party committee of the KPRA to the local party organizations at home and abroad and all the party organizations and communists came to act as one body under the single leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

On the basis of this success the preparatory work for the founding of the party was conducted more effectively till the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle finally triumphed.

This was how the strong and deep roots of our glorious Party were formed amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle new tested and seasoned communist nuclei were fostered and the organizational backbone for the founding of the party prepared in practice.

Meanwhile, the unity of ideology and purpose of the revolutionary ranks and the purity of the party ranks were completely ensured on the basis of the Juche idea. This provided a guarantee for the forthcoming party to smash in time the moves of the class enemies and all kinds of opportunists and firmly defend the unity and cohesion of ideology and purpose of the party ranks.

The broad masses of working people including workers and peasants were equipped with the Juche idea and tempered in the practical struggle, with the result that the mass foundation for party-founding was laid.

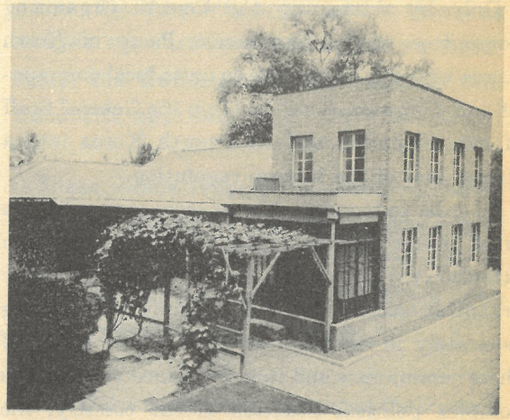
After liberation the great leader President Kim Il Sung illumined the right road to the building of a new Korea and, in the first place, got down to the work of founding a revolutionary working-class party on the basis of traditions created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Only when such a party was founded, would it be possible to firmly unite the broad democratic forces of all strata, including workers and farmers, on the side of the revolution and successfully lead the revolution and construction. The founding of a party was all the more imperative because of the complicated situation created immediately after liberation.

There appeared communist party organizations throughout the country after liberation. The bourgeois nationalists, too, were busy forming their own political parties. Even political parties of pro-Japanese and pro-Americans and traitors to the nation began to emerge in south Korea.

Motley political parties tried to win over as many people as possible, putting up different platforms. Without founding a revolutionary party of the working class as soon as practicable, it would be impossible to prevent the division of the popular masses, build up the internal forces of our revolution and dynamically promote the work to establish the people's power and build the people's armed forces.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced a policy of founding a party: this party was to be built around the communists tried and tested in the crucible of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and was to include those



The historic house from which the great leader President KIM IL SUNG who had returned home in triumph, sent anti-Japanese fighters to different localities to prepare for Party-founding

communists working separately in different places and, taking advantage of the favourable conditions created in north Korea, a Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea was to be set up as a powerful central leadership body of the party.

Only with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters at the core, would it be possible to build a genuine revolutionary party of a Juche type and develop it into a powerful party. And when the party drew in the communists who had been active in different places at home and abroad, it would be possible to prevent a split in the communist ranks and found a party on a broad basis.

As US imperialists occupied south Korea and kept a rigorous military government in force it would be impossible to build a unified party of communists throughout Korea. Yet, we could not wait indefinitely for conditions to mature for the founding of such a party. The different development of situation in north and south Korea asked for founding separate parties in the two parts of the country in keeping with the specific conditions, so as to push forward the revolution.

Only by setting up the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea would it be possible to unite local communist party organizations, build up the General Staff of our revolution and turn north Korea into a strong base of the Korean revolution.

In order to found a party as early as possible the great leader President Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to reorganizing and enlarging local party organizations and uniting the communists working separately in different places. He met many of these communists and fully explained to them the complex political situation in the country, the Juche revolutionary line and the policy for party-building. He went out to different areas to guide the preparatory work for founding the party. At the same time, he sent the anti-Japanese fighters he had trained himself to all parts of the country to smash the moves of the sectarians and local separatists who were hindering party-founding, closely rally the communists, build local party organizations and do vigorous political activities among the masses.

As a result, there appeared party organizations throughout north Korea, which were rooted deeply among the masses, and conditions were created for building a revolutionary party.

Early in October 1945, the great leader President Kim Il Sung called a preliminary conference in Pyongyang to found a party. Through a sharp ideological struggle persistent activities of factionalists and local separatists against the establishment of the Party Central Organizing Committee were completely smashed at the conference.

Finally, on October 10, 1945 the Inaugural Party Congress was convoked in Pyongyang in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Congress adopted the party's political and organizational lines based on his historic report and declared the birth of our Party to the world.

Our Party was founded opportunely despite the difficult and complex circumstances after liberation. This was a precious fruition of the outstanding guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoys unchallengeable prestige and trust among the Korean communists and people and skilfully solves all problems, bearing the heavy responsibilities for the revolution.

O Dok Yon

A Great Man

Words Given to Revolutionists at Home

In December 1936, the great leader General Kim Il Sung met Pak Dal, a revolutionist from homeland, at the secret camp in Mt. Paekdu. He had a talk with Pak on some important problems concerning the development of the revolutionary movement at home. Pak Dal had been deeply vexed with his ignorance that he rained many questions on the General. Among others, he asked the General which should be built first, a Party or mass organizations.

The General had known that quite a few communists in the homeland were involved in futile bickerings on that question. So he gave a clear-cut answer. This is what he said:

If possible, a party can be founded first and, on this basis, mass organizations formed. If conditions are not yet mature enough for founding it, a party can be built around those who have been tested through struggle in trade unions, peasants' unions and the Anti-Imperialist League. A party can be organized in one way or another and there is nothing mysterious about it. Why do they bicker over it? The point is whether people have acquired communist ideas or not.

Pak Dal expressed some doubt as to whether the Communist International would approve the party upon its founding. He had understood that a party could not be founded without the Comintern's approval.

The General laughed boisterously and said:

"It was not with the ratification or approval of anybody that Marx founded a communist party. The heart of the matter is not whether or not we have obtained the approval of the Communist International. The most important thing is that we Korean communists found a party and lead the Korean revolution correctly. If a party organized in this way wages revolutionary struggle successfully, the Communist International will naturally approve it."

These words reflected a Juche-motivated truth that one should solve all problems arising in the revolution independently according to one's own faith. It was a basic principle to be observed in solving any problem.

Pak Dal was very happy because the General helped him untie the knotty questions which had long remained unsolved.

Essay

MOTHER PARTY

Mother—this is the first word articulated by man after his birth. But many live and die without understanding the real meaning of the word.

Usually people say that there is no deeper and warmer love than mother's. And this concept has formed through ages.

But today we are in the embrace of the love far greater and warmer than that; it is the most loving care of the mother Party, and under this care we are accomplishing great things which were beyond our imagination in the past.

The mother Party guarantees our imperishable political integrity and inspires us with resourcefulness, intrepidity, unflagging strength and passion and meets everyone's wishes. Under its omnipotent care, ordinary workers and farmers grow to be perfomers of world-startling miracles and heroes who accomplish the feats of the century.

Not long ago many people came to Pyongyang to attend the Supreme People's Assembly session as deputies, and among them I could see quite a few familiar faces. How dependable they looked! They seemed elated, with glittering decorations on their chests—a famous miner from Komdok, a veteran smelter from the Hwanghae Iron Works, a renowned cooperative farm chairman, an old prestigious doctor.... There were also unassuming heroes and dependable Party officials who had done great work unnoticed. They were an epitome of our country and people.

In the past Korea was in the bloody chains of Japanese imperialism and her people had their human rights harshly trampled down.

The poor workers and peasants, who were forced to follow thorny path, never were treated like men in the past, have emerged on the arena of history as masters of the country and the revolution now in the fold of the benevolent mother Party.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party has always regarded it as the supreme principle of its activity to protect the working people's interests and has struggled for their well-being with complete devotion."

The older I grow, the more keenly I feel the unbounded kindness of the mother Party which treasures and loves our people so.

I am on the shady side of sixty now. But I am burning with creative passion, as if in the prime of youth. It is not a quality inborn in me. I had toiled as a farmhand half my life since my childhood in a nameless village; I had no chance of receiving primary schooling. But for the Party's embrace, I would have already withered away.

I came to lead a political life in the embrace of the Party for the first time in my life. In those stirring days I felt an irrepressible urge to take up a pen, which meant the start of my present career. Whenever I look back on those days, I feel the mother Party's fathomless solicitude and cherishing care to the bones.

The Party has trusted and loved me which fills my heart with gratitude.

Daily and hourly I feel that one cannot live even a moment out of the fold of the mother Party, although one can do apart from one's parents.

The mother Party's profound trust and love permeate my heart and blood vessels and keep me afire with unflagging energies.

Not only I but everybody else across the country lead a fruitful life in the benevolent bosom of the mother Party.

Once factionalists hatched a plot to do harm to an official. Informed of this, the fatherly leader encouraged him, saying that nobody could persecute him as long as there was the Party, and protected his political integrity to the end of his days. How great the fatherly leader's love is!

The great leader betakes himself even to the northernmost tip of the country in defiance of the muddy treacherous roads, saying that he should go wherever people live. This paternal love turns into the benevolence of the Party which filters like warm sunrays into all aspects of people's life throughout the country.

Ours are a blessed people who live and work happily basking in the great love never known in history. Our Party's might finds vivid expression in the vivacious looks of our country where people know neither senility nor stagnation and march ahead full of pep.

The Workers' Party of Korea! It is an ever-victorious, iron party which holds aloft the banner of Juche, the immortal banner. It is the mother Party which takes care of all people of the country in its fold. The high prestige and dignity of our Party have rendered our people so mighty and dignified that nobody dares to trifle with it. This is why our people entrust their destiny entirely to the Party and vigorously forge ahead along the road to victory it indicates.

One day, I met and talked with a worker of Kangson and a farmer to write an article. The former told me this: "We are of one and the same blood, the blood of Juche. Just as children should think filially of their parents so we working class devote our all to the great leader and the Party." The latter had this to say: "In those trying days right after ceasefire when the country was still hard pressed my grandmother said to the great leader; 'Leader, you look so pale! Don't worry so much. Whatever the factionalists may say in finding fault with our living conditions, we have no reason to worry. We are living well. We'll win for sure. It's impossible for the factionalists to win. So don't worry, we support you, leader.' We will live and work for the Party and the leader for ever like my grandmother."

These words coming out of their heart of hearts manifest our people's adamant will to follow the great leader and the Party to the end of the earth and remain loyal to them.

Our people's hearts burn with fiery loyalty to the great leader and the Party. They live and work, firmly believing in the mother Party no matter when and where. For such faith deeply seated in their minds, our country is so strong....

A good mother gives birth to a good son, and it is in the fold of the genuine Party of a Juche type that our people have become a great people today.

An Myong Bok

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is the Creator of the Immortal Juche Idea

Maharaj Krishen Koul (India)

As a result of fifteen years' anti-Japanese armed struggle, under the illuminating and able leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people routed the Japanese imperialists and liberated their fatherland. Following liberation, anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic revolution was carried to grand success. After having heroically repulsed the armed invasion by the US imperialists, people of Korea undertook the socialist revolution, and quickly transformed their country into Asia's first socialist industrial state. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is the powerful base for reunification of the country.

The impressive achievements of the Korean people in the revolution and construction, in the application of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, are widely known throughout the world. The creation of the Juche idea marks a great event which is of epochal significance in the development of human thought and in the people's struggle for independence.

The essential characteristics of the Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are:

Firstly, it is an idea imbued with independence since it opposes all forms of exploitation, oppression, subjugation, inequality and thoroughly defends the independence of the people.

Secondly, it is a creative theory in that it rejects dogmatism and subjectivism of all kinds and calls for tackling all problems in a creative manner by putting into maximum play the creativity of the popular masses, the subject of history.

The Juche idea gives correctest answers to all problems arising in materializing the independence of a country, a nation and the popular masses and clearly indicates the road for them to follow. Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence—all these are the guiding principles for applying the Juche idea in all fields.

Drawing bitter lessons from the preceding national liberation movement and the early communist movement and on the basis of the experiences of the international revolutionary movements, President Kim Il Sung created the Juche idea and opened up a victorious and glorious new era in the history of the Korean revolution by successfully putting it into practice. The Juche idea is the brilliant fruition of the ideological and theoretical activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a genius of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung originated the immortal Juche idea in the initial period of his revolutionary activity and has developed and enriched it without letup while leading the people's struggle in defence of their independence along the one road to victory over half a century. He has taught: **"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything".**

The most essential and fundamental characteristic of man is that he is an independent social being. Independence is the life and soul of man. When a man forfeits his social independence he cannot be called such but he is then as good as an animal.

Independence is the social attribute peculiar only to man. This attribute of man is not born but has been acquired through prolonged activities of

social practice to get rid of the natural restraints and social bondage. From the time when class and national oppression appeared in society, the struggle against social slavery came to the fore in the struggle of man for independence.

Man has the desire to get free from the restraints of nature and social bondage and to live as the master of the world as well as the ability to realise this desire. The originality and profundity of the philosophical principle of Juche lies in that it scientifically clarifies man's position and role in the world, thus offering a correct view and attitude with regard to the world.

The Juche idea fully clarifies the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and the fundamental stand and method the working masses should adopt in the revolution and construction. Because of its profound truth the idea is firmly gripping every heart and finding support and echo among hundreds of millions of people. In all the countries an increasing number of persons are studying the Juche idea and finding in it the directions to carry forward their fights in an independent way.

Studying and following the Juche idea is a must for those who value independence and fight in its defence. Nothing is more honourable and worthwhile than to inculcate the great truth of Juche in the minds of the people the world over.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most prominent thinker and theoretician who possesses all the extraordinary endowments such as the infinite loyalty to the sacred cause of the popular masses for independence, the boundless love for them, the Juche-oriented approach in thinking and inquiry with which to solve all problems in an original way without sticking to any existing theories. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has performed great achievements in revolutionary struggle and gained very rich and many-sided experiences by his gifted wisdom and unusually keen insight.

The Juche idea is a welcome gift to the peoples of contemporary era when all peoples do not want to be deprived of their independence and when the peoples once oppressed have emerged as the masters of their own destinies. Those peoples were mere objects of history for long. But today they are holding their own destiny firmly in their own hands. The days when the colonialists oppressed and exploited peoples at will have now gone. Today liberated peoples need a guiding idea which illumines their road to advance along. And the Juche idea is such a great idea.

Victory and glory are waiting for the masses who faithfully follow the respected and beloved great Comrade Kim Il Sung and march holding aloft the revolutionary banner—the immortal Juche idea.

Phraseology

Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Work Method

This work method is a revolutionary method of work the great leader President Kim Il Sung created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, in the course of his guidance to the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and revolutionary masses. This work method is the traditional work method of our Party.

This work method, which is based on the great Juche idea, has some characteristics. Its basic requirements are:

First, the superior should go down to lower units and teach and assist the subordinates;

Second, priority should be given to political work in all undertakings so that the masses voluntarily fulfil revolutionary tasks;

Third, all work should be done creatively and substantially free from formality or convention;

Fourth, all work should be conducted audaciously and in a big way and pushed ahead in a dynamic, militant way;

Fifth, the masses should be led by setting practical examples for them.

Only when functionaries of Party, government and working people's organizations and all other bodies, factories and enterprises work in this way, can they rouse the masses to take a conscious part in revolution and construction and achieve splendid successes.

Noble Revolutionary Sense of Obligation (1)

Real people treasure a sense of obligation. It exists between parents and their children, between brothers, between man and wife and between friends. Of all senses of obligation, the noblest is that between comrades who share life and death on the revolutionary road.

From the first days of his revolutionary struggle the respected leader President Kim Il Sung has had a sublime revolutionary sense of obligation and warmly loved and cared for the revolutionaries and fighters. Throughout his whole life the great leader has shown so noble a revolutionary sense of obligation that everybody is greatly moved.

One summer day in 1930 during the early period of his revolutionary activities, the respected leader was informed at Guyushu that a young communist named Pak So Sim was suffering from a serious illness at a thatched hut on the Mugaiha River in far-off Kalun. Pak So Sim had groped about for the right path of revolution and became acquainted with the beloved leader. The latter did all he could to train the former into a genuine revolutionist. The leader had educated him and looked after him with paternal care when he was taken ill. But he had a relapse now.

That time the esteemed leader had his hands full leading the struggle to hew out a new path for the Korean revolution. Meanwhile, in his faraway house his ailing mother was anxiously waiting for him who had been out for long.

This notwithstanding, the respected leader walked 80 kilometres and called on the revolutionary soldier at his hut. The latter had been disheartened by his severe disease. The leader warmly solaced and encouraged him. At night he lay down side by side with the patient and kindly urged him to cure his illness and resume his revolutionary work. Therefore, when he saw off the beloved leader who quitted his hut the next day, Pak So Sim made up his mind not to leave him even if he collapsed and could not engage in the revolution any longer.

During the arduous revolutionary struggle against the Japanese the great leader took kindly care of the revolutionaries and soldiers with a lofty revolutionary sense of obligation. There are too many episodes to tell about it. That was why in the flames of the hard struggle the Korean revolutionaries and anti-Japanese guerrillas firmly rallied around the leader in thought and will and marched forward along the road to victory, bridging over difficulties.

Several decades have elapsed since the revolutionary martyrs died in the fight for national liberation. But the respected leader still remembers them and is so concerned as to glorify their precious lives and exploits.

In April 1972 the whole of Korea was making preparations to celebrate the esteemed leader's 60th birthday as the greatest national holiday. One day he visited the graves of the revolutionary martyrs in Mt. Taesong. While looking round them, he was absorbed in cherished memory of the martyrs. The leader climbed up steep slopes through groves on the mountain and chose a site for a new cemetery on the

Chujak Peak, which has the finest view of all the peaks. It commands a birdman's view of the homeland, which his soldiers had so longed to see that they could not close their eyes even when they breathed their last in the field of battle.

A few days later the respected leader met anti-Japanese veterans. He recalled the departed with emotion and said:

"Revolution accompanies sacrifice. This is inevitable. Without sacrifice the revolution cannot be victorious.

"In those days, our comrades underwent much trials and sufferings in the sacred battle for national liberation. Quite a few comrades went famished and died in battle. After liberation, too, many comrades left our side in the days of nation-building and the fierce war...."

The great leader could hardly restrain his excitement. **"How I wish Comrade Kim Chaek would be alive and present here at this place!"** he said. **"Comrades An Gil, Kang Gon, Ryu Gyong Su, Choe Chun Guk and Kim Gyong Sok...."** He went on enumerating the names of the deceased comrades. He does not forget them despite the lapse of many years.

These comrades the beloved leader missed so much were genuine revolutionaries of a Juche type who held important posts and worked very hard with him for the country and the people throughout the period from the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the building of a new society after liberation.

From a noble revolutionary sense of obligation the leader ensured that a town, works, army unit and school were named after Comrade Kim Chaek. In addition, he took a number of steps to embed Comrades An Gil, Kang Gon, Ryu Gyong Su, Choe Chun Guk and other revolutionary martyrs in the memory of the Korean people. As a result, the political integrity of the martyrs, who dedicated their whole lives to the country and the people, is preserved and developed though they are no longer with us.

The respected leader looks after the bereaved families of the revolutionary martyrs with particularly deep and loving care. He visited his old home at Mangyongdae in Pyongyang in October 1945, 20 years after he had left it. His family and relatives sat around the great leader. His aunt asked him if he had found his youngest brother. The leader was lost in deep thought for a while, before he told her about those who had helped him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. He said he could not look for his brother because he had not yet found such benefactors and the bereaved families of the revolutionary martyrs.

Chang Gil Bu was mother of Comrade Ma Dong Hui, a revolutionary martyr. She belonged to one of those families the respected leader had searched for so anxiously. Under his instructions Comrade Ma Dong Hui conducted activities to recover the revolutionary organizations cracked down on by Japanese imperialists, and was arrested by them. He was such a staunch revolutionist that he bit off his own tongue to guarantee the safety of the Headquarters and died a heroic death.

Chang Gil Bu was a revolutionary mother who devoted her son and all other members of her family to the glorious struggle against Japan. The great leader got out of his way to look for her. He learned it from the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who worked in Hyesan and Hamhung that they had found her and that she was going to arrive in Pyongyang soon. A few days later Chang Gil Bu was just entering the gate of the great leader's residence, when he walked towards her with open arms, calling: **"Mother!"** He sat face to face with her and said:

"You must have had a hard time, mother, living alone without your children. When fighting in the mountains, I tried to search for you, but I have failed to meet you untill today. From now on, I'll attend on you in place of your son. I hope you to live long."

As the great leader was overjoyed to see the mother, supper was served. He filled a big goblet up to the brim and put it in her hand. She fully understood how he was feeling, but she could not drink it. Now, the leader drank three cups of liquor in succession.

"As I am with you now, I miss Comrade Dong Hui all the more," said he. Tears coursed down his cheeks and wetted the hands of the mother. The respected leader took good care of her from then on till she died aged 90 in 1974.

Nor was the great leader oblivious of mother Choe Il Hwa, grandmother Ryom Bo Bae and many other people who had aided him in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. He found them out and showed the greatest care for them.

The esteemed leader bestowed the most loving care on the children left behind by the revolutionary martyrs, so that they could develop to be the reserves of the revolution.

It was one night in early December 1946, the following year after liberation. The snow was falling outside. The beloved leader stood by the window, plunged in deep thought. Then he said to officials present in the room.

"...We should care for the children of our comrades-in-arms who fell in battle before liberation. When they breathed their last, they asked us to train their children into revolutionists after liberation. I always remember what they said. We should become the parents of their children and bring them up into revolutionists."

The leader looked back at the officials and went on to speak.

"We should make sure that the state sets up a school and educates the children to meet their parents' wish. In this way we will fulfil the wish of the revolutionary comrades-in-arms, who fought to the last drop of their blood to liberate the country."

Although he was busy leading the construction of a new country, the respected leader sent officials to many places to find the bereaved children of the martyrs. Meanwhile, he went to Mangyongdae on many occasions and picked out a good site for the revolutionary school.

One of these days a woman fighter visited the great leader at home with her brother and sister who had been lost during her revolutionary struggle. The leader was hugely delighted to see them and even took lunch with them. All other bereaved children of the revolutionists were now in the embrace of the respected leader; they had been helpless roaming about many places at home and abroad.

The revolutionary school was founded in Mangyongdae, where the new generation began to grow up, who would stoutly carry forward the Korean revolution.

Under the warm care of the respected leader all the bereaved children of the revolutionary martyrs in Korea have developed into reliable heirs to the revolutionary cause of Juche; and at present they are leading a happy life and admirably succeeding to the generation of the Korean revolution.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung has such a noble revolutionary sense of obligation that all the Korean people have entrusted their destiny entirely to him and are firmly resolved to follow him faithfully to the end of the sky and the earth. That is why no force can destroy the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks.

O Dok Jun

Lyric Poem

MOTHER

Kim Chol

I already have
Children all grown up.
My temples turned gray before I knew.
Still I look for the mother I have
The mother I always call
The way I did as a child.

Whether in joy
Or in sorrow I call her.
I run into her arms
Whether she welcomes or reproves me
And let her know hundreds of wishes I have
Or any faults of mine I have almost forgotten to tell.
Without this mother I cannot live.

When I miss her I feel as if I am lost.
When I part with her I feel as if I am dead.
Even in dreams I fumble for her bosom
And her sweet eyes are cast on me deep into the night.
Her tender hand
strokes my head till the morning.
Is this really that mother
Who gave me birth and suckled me, I wonder.

I lift my eyes quietly
To look up at her again
But, no, she is not that mother!
This is a great mother
Who looks after me
And millions of other sons and daughters in this land.
She grows us all up to be revolutionists full-fledged
And she looks down at me.

When she looks over the soil
All flowers bloom out even in wilderness.
When her giant hand points to the sky
The legendary steed of Chollima flies high.
O I have called such a mother the way I did
When I was a child.
Her large heart has taken care
Of my tiny cradle.

I am very sorry
I put on par with this mother
A woman in a hamlet
Who could hardly nourish me on her milk.
But what can I do,
Party, Korean Workers' Party,
No mother in this wide world taught me
A more fit word for what you are like.

You are mother!
You share your blood and breath to us.
You take up our destiny, our future,

You shelter us from wind and rain and from death.
You are mother dear.
When a soldier lags behind in a grim march
You dash thousands of miles back
And stand him in his rank and wraps him in the red flag.
Your bosom is everlasting! You are mother of the revolution!

The bright morning so longed for
By millions upon millions of mothers
throughout all ages
Has broken on this land
Solely thanks to your wisdom, your faith,
Your guidance unbreakable.

I cannot just play on your affections
Under your eyes so deep and considerate.
Party, mother,
Yours are the eyes of a wise teacher's.
Your eyes such as a veteran commander's
Look far up yonder the hills of hope
To where I shall walk on
Carrying all the nights and days you have devoted
To do me good.

What should I spare, what should I fear?
If it could add to your august and noble image
I would be a piece of burning coal
To be thrown into the boiler of a power station.
If it could make still greener
Those green ridges along which your loving care
Stretches far and wide,
I would be a handful of manure
To nourish a young sapling.

O my life begins and ends
Only in the bosom of the Korean Workers' Party.
I am your son.
Even if I am scattered in the air
Or buried underground,
I shall come back into your bosom.
I shall leave myself to your affectionate eyes and tender hands
And call you for ever the way I did as a child—
Mother, I cannot live without you!

Poem

A New Sun Rose in the Eastern Skies

Joya Ja Thirana (Sri Lanka)

A new hope for distressed mankind,
An answer to oppression and a new life,
The Juche idea.

A new sun rose in the eastern skies,
A new nation came into life
By revolution, independence and
Self-reliance,
The Juche idea.

A new sun rose in the eastern skies,
To unify a people divided in two lands,
Yet they speak one tongue and
Are one nation,
The Juche idea.

A new sun rose in the eastern skies
Kim Il Sung is this new sun,
Kim Jong Il is another bright sun,
The Juche idea.

Long life to this new sun
May it never set over land and sea,
May the land of Korea ever be
The new sun in the eastern skies

Poem

Under The Bright Sunrays of the Great Juche Idea

Mario Castro Alarcon Tota (Chile)

Beautiful country where the morning sun rises,
Korea, you are the country that shines
With the name of President Kim Il Sung.
Your sunrays bright
At every corner of the earth.

The Juche idea is Kimilsungism that ever lasts,
The Juche idea is a weapon of struggle
That makes colonial oppressors atremble,
The Juche idea is a great banner of revolution
That unfolds a new epoch for humanity.

Korea suffered from oppression in the past,
Korea was even deprived of her name in the past.
Korea today, however,
Has turned into a most civilized country in the world
Into a strong socialist power.
Korea, stricken off the world map before,
Has become a more beautiful country
As it is the homeland of the Juche idea.

The working people of the world, oppressed and exploited,
Have learned the Juche idea
And become masters of history.
To create a new world
They follow the Juche idea
Just like sunflowers do the sun.

The Juche idea is the torch of hope
The people the world over look up at
From across oceans and continents.
Under the sunrays of the Juche idea
We shall be invincible
And win the ultimate victory
In the battle against imperialism and oppressors.

Following Sunlight of Juche

Revolutionists and other people in south Korea who deeply revere the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation, are resolved to live more stoutly and fight on with loyalty, following the sunlight of Juche.

In their resolve made on the occasion of the great leader's 70th birthday, members of the Juche idea study group at a university in Seoul pointed out as follows:

"April 15, 1982 is the most meaningful day—the 70th birthday of General Kim Il Sung, the matchless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the sun that saves the world and people. Marking this day as the greatest national holiday is the unanimous desire and duty of us masses who hold General Kim Il Sung in high esteem as our great leader and entrust our destiny entirely to him."

Taking unbounded national pride in having great Marshal Kim Il Sung as their leader, they pledged that they would respect and uphold him till the end of the sun and moon and bear allegiance to him one generation after another.

The pledge of loyalty made by these members of the Juche idea study group reflects the unanimous feeling of south Korean revolutionists and people. Despite the grim situation in which they were shadowed by agents of repressive agencies, they celebrated the great leader's birthday as the biggest national jubilee, and made an oath of loyalty to him with boundless reverence.

One day youth and students in Seoul gathered on a hill in Ui-dong, Tobong District and made an oath of loyalty looking over the northern sky. This is an example which shows how ardent is the single-hearted loyalty of south Korean revolutionists and people to the great leader.

That day a certain Kim, student of the Rihwa Women's University, recited her poem on the sacred revolutionary mountain of Paekdu to express her adoration for the respected leader. Then a young man named Choe, who had been expelled from Koryo University for his participation in an anti-government demonstration, said:

"Mt. Paekdu is our pride, strength, courage and hope. In former days our nation was invigorated by the news of General Kim Il Sung's armed force wiping out the Japanese in this mountain. And today we are greatly encouraged to get acquainted with the news from the north under his government and his great save-the-nation programme of reunification. We youth have weighty responsibility. We will advance unflinchingly however rough and thorny the road we take."

A worker named Kang who worked at a company in Inchon was arrested and taken to a police station on charge of exposing the anti-popular nature of the south Korean puppet rulers. As the police officials were going to interrogate him, he defended himself this way:

"Condemning the society where people cannot live is no crime. I curse the southern

authorities who have made the rich ever richer and the poor ever poorer. Let me go to Pyongyang where the masses enjoy a blessed life. I respect General Kim Il Sung." He repeatedly shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" thus striking terror into the hearts of the henchmen.

In his letter addressed to a professor a certain Kim, student of Chonnam University who had been imprisoned for his having taken part in the popular uprising in Kwangju, said:

"I have always fought vigorously without knowing loneliness or despair, taking intense pride in the fact that I am upholding the policies of the great leader General Kim Il Sung whom the whole nation reveres so. I have realized that the only road for me to be everlasting is the glorious road to uphold the idea of General Kim Il Sung. Though behind iron bars, I feel so delighted and proud whenever I think of myself reborn as a new man, and I think there is no happier person than I am now."

Some time ago a certain Pak who resides in Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, sang in chorus with his family the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" with a feeling of unbounded reverence. Then he emphatically said, " Today we sing the song quietly at home. But the day will come soon when the whole of our people will be singing this song in a grand chorus in a reunified country. Let us live stoutly to greet that day."

Only victories and glories await south Korean revolutionists and people who live and fight sturdily, looking up to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and lodestar of national reunification.

Phraseology

Universal 11-Year Compulsory Education

This education is a compulsory and free system of education, which provides a complete secondary general education to all members of the rising generation throughout the country till they reach the working age. This education is based on a scientific educational system and free training.

Under this system of compulsory education all our youngsters from 6 to 16 years of age get a year of compulsory preschool education and ten years of compulsory primary and secondary general education.

The universal 11-year compulsory education is an advantageous compulsory education which makes it possible to train excellent talents equipped with a solid framework of revolutionary world outlook, elementary knowledge about nature and society and one or more technical skills.

Now, on the development of our compulsory education. Universal compulsory primary education was introduced in August 1956; universal compulsory secondary education in November 1958; and then universal nine-year compulsory technical education in April 1967. Universal compulsory 11-year education was effected partially from September 1972 and on a full scale in September 1975.

Immortal Work on Juche Idea

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made public his treatise "On the Juche Idea" on March 31, 1982.

The DPRK Foreign Languages Publishing House published this treatise in English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic and Japanese.

Every published book is accompanied by an inset picture of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The treatise deals with comprehensively the origin of the Juche idea, its philosophical principle, socio-historical principles, guiding principles and historic significance.

It scientifically substantiated the truth and greatness of the Juche idea, rounded the principles of this idea into a complete system and developed it in depth, with profound idea, perfect logic and plain propositions. For this, the treatise is rightly claimed to be an immortal work of great significance in developing the intellectual history of mankind and completing the cause of Chajusong.

(1)

The treatise "On the Juche Idea" makes a total exposition of the origin of the Juche idea and its components.

The prime requirement in crystallizing and systematizing in an all-round way the Juche idea as a scientifically and theoretically-substantiated doctrine is to propound its origin and the law that guides its development and completion.

The revolutionary idea of the working class emerges as the reflection of the mature demand of history and the revolution in their development. It is enriched and perfected as the guiding idea of the revolution in the course of hewing out a new historical age.

Therefore, it is necessary to make correct exposition of how the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the working class, was created to meet the demand of the given age, and how it has been developed and completed. Only then, can one scientifically clarify in relation with the times all problems that arise in systematizing this idea—its philosophical foundation, fundamental characters, contents, composition and its historical position.

As stated in the treatise, the great leader President Kim Il Sung created the Juche idea entirely through his own study and discovery on the basis of the practical experience and lessons gained in his revolutionary struggle.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has said:

"Our leader created the great Juche idea after acquiring a deep insight into the requirement of a new era when the oppressed and humiliated masses of the people became masters of their own destiny. Thus he developed their struggle for Chajusong onto a higher plane and opened up the age of Juche, a new era in the development of human history."

What is important in evolving the historic necessity that gave rise to the Juche idea and its process of creation and the law that guides its development and

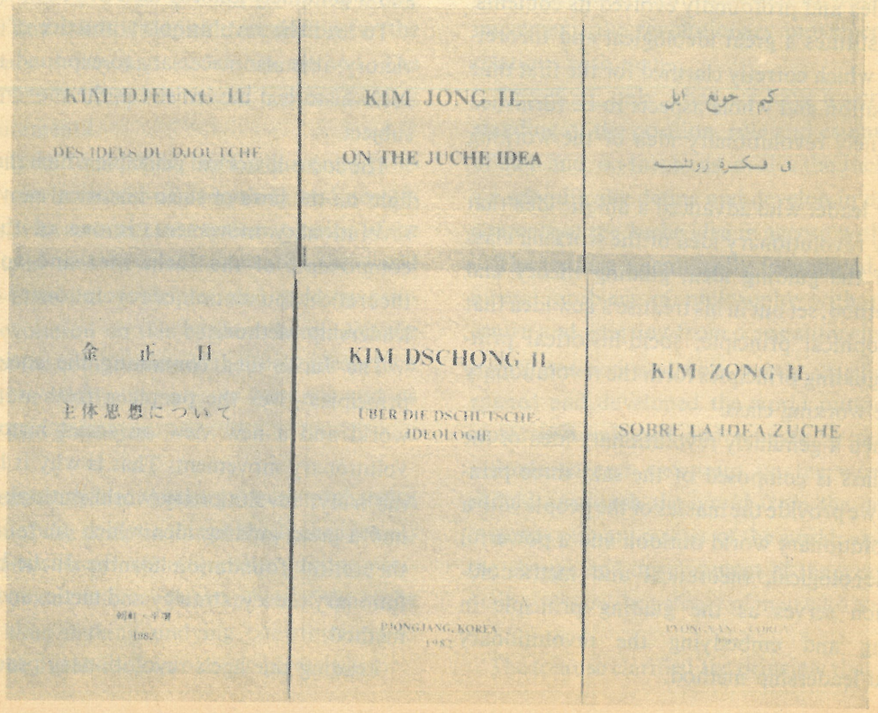
completion is to define correctly the starting point of this idea and the historical time of its creation.

Carefully analyzing the essential requirements of the revolutionary movement and demand of the times, specific conditions of the Korean revolution and fundamental weakness and lessons of the preceding revolutionary movements, the great leader elucidated the truth that the masters of the revolution are the masses of the people and that when one goes among them to educate and mobilize them one will be able to emerge victorious in the revolution. He also explained that the revolution should be carried out not by anyone's approval or instruction but by one's own conviction and on one's own responsibility and that all problems arising in the revolution should be resolved in an independent manner and in a creative way. He scientifically substantiated that these were the starting point of the Juche idea.

The treatise clarified that the great leader discovered the truth of the Juche idea in his early years of revolutionary activities, while hewing out a new path for the revolution, explained the principle of the Juche idea at the Meeting of Leading Personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League held at Kalun in June 1930 and proclaimed the creation of the Juche idea.

The treatise noted that President Kim Il Sung not only created the Juche idea but also perfected it as the guiding idea of revolution in our age with an integrated ideological and theoretical system through the generalization of his rich experience gained while leading the arduous Korean revolution for more than 50 years. This meant the scientific elucidation of the law that guides the development and completion of the Juche idea.

In this way, it was proved that the Juche idea was the correct guiding idea of the revolution which heralded the Juche era, a glorious era in the development of human history, unlike all the preceding progressive human thoughts and revolutionary ideas of the working class.



Another important requirement in crystallizing and systematizing the Juche idea is to make systematic elucidation of its components and contents along with the clarification of its origin and the laws of its development and completion.

By scientifically propounding the composition of the Juche idea and elaborating on its content as a whole, the treatise made an undying contribution to crystallizing and systematizing this idea as a complete ideological and theoretical system.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has said:

"The great Juche idea which throws a new light on the philosophical principle and on the laws of socio-historical movement, the revolutionary movement, and gives scientific elucidation of the guiding principles of revolution and construction, has brought about a tremendous change in revolutionary practice."

The treatise scientifically expounded that the philosophical principle, socio-historical principles and guiding principles are the three components of the Juche idea and profoundly evolved its contents.

This constitutes a great ideological and theoretical exploit which corretly clarified for the first time the composition and whole aspects to be furnished by a genuinely revolutionary idea of the working class.

The dear leader who advanced a unique idea that a genuinely revolutionary idea of the working class consists of the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method, set out in his treatise a new idea that the philosophical principle, socio-historical principles and guiding principles form the revolutionary idea of the working class.

Only when a genuinely revolutionary idea of the working class is composed of the said three principles, can we provide the masses of the people with a truly revolutionary world outlook and a powerful weapon, ideological, theoretical and methodological, which serves as the guiding principle in establishing and embodying the revolutionary theory and leadership method.

This is our age when the working masses have appeared as the masters of the world, shaping their own destiny in an independent manner and in a creative way. To lead the revolutionary practice of this age to victory, it is, first of all, necessary to elucidate the position and role of man in the world and the Juche-based notion, viewpoint and stand on the world.

Herein lies the reason why a philosophical principle clarifying the position and role of man in the world that man is master of everything and decides everything constitutes the cornerstone of the Juche idea and the foundation of the world outlook of the Juche-based revolutionary theory and leadership method.

Since the Juche idea takes the philosophical principle of Juche as its foundation, it has become a new world outlook which is centred on man, a unique and integrated ideological and theoretical system, which gives a correct guideline in establishing the revolutionary theory and leadership method and a genuinely guiding idea of revolution.

To lead the revolutionary practice of our age to victory, it is also necessary to expound the laws of socio-historical movement as the movement of the subject.

The socio-historical principle which throws a new light on the laws of socio-historical movement, the revolutionary movement, is one of the essential components of the Juche idea and constitutes a theoretical foundation of revolutionary theory and leadership method.

The Juche idea containing the socio-historical principles gives the people a fresh notion of the world and a new view on social history and revolutionary movement. That is why it has become the truly revolutionary world outlook of our age and a great guiding idea which guarantees a solid theoretical foundation for the Juche-based revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and leadership method.

Leading our age's revolutionary practice to victory also requires giving exposition of the correct guiding principle to be followed by the masses of the people who have taken their place on the stage of history as masters in establishing Juche in Party and state activities and all other fields of revolution and construction.

The Juche idea takes such a guiding principle as its very essential component. For its clear-cut guiding principle, the Juche idea, not confined to give the people the notions and viewpoints on the world, has become the guiding idea of the revolution which provides the methodological guideline for working out and implementing the line and policies in all fields.

As we see, we must evolve the position and role of man in the world, the subject, the laws of socio-historical movement of the popular masses, the movement of the subject, and the principles to be maintained in establishing Juche, in order to lead the revolutionary practice of our age, the age of Juche, when the popular masses have appeared as masters of history and provide the correct ideological, theoretical and methodological foundation for the revolutionary theory and leadership method. The Juche idea has its composition and content to meet these requirements.

Taking as its foundation the fundamental principle that man is master of everything and decides everything, with an integrated systematization of the notions, stand and viewpoints towards the world and socio-historical principles and guiding principles of revolution on this basis — herein lies the character of the composition of the Juche idea which is the great revolutionary idea of our age, and its originality and greatness.

In his treatise, the dear leader gave comprehensive elucidation of the components of the Juche idea, its main contents, its principles and the guiding principles to provide perfect understanding of the Juche idea, thus making undying contributions to rounding the Juche idea into a complete system.

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The treatise "On the Juche Idea" further developed in depth the guiding and other principles of the Juche idea with priceless ideo-theoretical wealth and raised them to the highest stage.

First, the treatise newly evolved and further deepened all the contents of the Juche idea on the basis of the position, role and essential features of man.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"The Juche idea is a new philosophical thought which centres on man."

As the Juche idea is a man-centred new philosophical thought, it essentially asks for evolving and deepening and developing itself on the basis of the position, role and essential features of man.

The understanding of the position, role and essential features of man is the starting premise to study the world as a whole and the socio-historical movement, the revolutionary movement, with the relations with man.

Therefore, only when we have a correct understanding of the position, role and essential features of man and, on this basis, evolve the Juche idea, can we scientifically define and develop in depth all the contents of the Juche idea in accord with its nature.

The treatise scientifically formulated the fundamental problem of philosophy with man in the centre and, starting from a scientific elucidation of man's position and role, newly clarified and deepened and developed the world outlook that the world is dominated and remade by man and the attitude to and viewpoint on the world that we should approach the world from the viewpoint of interests of man, master of the world, and approach the change and development of the world with the main stress on the activity of man who transforms it.

The treatise clarified the principle that the masses

of the people are subjects of history, on the basis of man's position and role; proceeding from the independent feature of man, it newly developed the principle that human history is a history of the struggle of the working masses for Chajusong; and it fully elucidated the principle of maintaining the independent stand, a principle of defending Chajusong.

Proceeding from the creative characteristic of man, the treatise clarified in a unique way the principle that the socio-historic movement is a creative movement of the working masses and newly expounded the principle to apply creative methods; starting from human consciousness, it deeply explicated the principle that the independent ideological consciousness of the working masses plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle and the principle of laying the main stress on human thought.

The dear leader, on the basis of man's position, role and essential features, developed in depth the contents of the Juche idea and thus systematized and perfected as an integral whole the revolutionary viewpoint, outlook, attitude and principles which enable the masses of people to transform the world independently, creatively and consciously, well aware that they are masters of the world and their destiny.

From the viewpoint of revolutionary practice, the treatise formulated the principles of the Juche idea and made clear principles and concrete ways and means to put them into reality, thereby further developing in depth the Juche idea to serve as a potent weapon for revolutionary struggle.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"The guiding idea of revolution emerges through the generalization of experience in the revolutionary struggle, on the basis of the conditions of the times and history; it becomes perfect as an integrated ideological and theoretical system when its truthfulness is verified and its content is enriched during the protracted struggle."

Originally, the Juche idea came out of revolutionary practice and was developed and enriched in the course of giving answers to the questions raised by revolutionary practice. Therefore, the specific features of this idea essentially asks for evolving and deepening it from the viewpoint of revolutionary practice.

The principles of the Juche idea made clear in the treatise are formulated thoroughly from the viewpoint of revolutionary practice in conformity with the specific features and essential requirements of this idea.

The philosophical and socio-historical principles of the Juche idea, unlike the principles of the preceding philosophical thought reflecting mainly the general laws of the material world, generalize most correctly the fundamental life requirements of the popular masses, subjects of the revolutionary movement, and the real life remade and changed by them and practical struggle.

The treatise elucidates in an all-round way not only the principles of the Juche idea but principles and ways to put them into effect.

The treatise lays down the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence as those of maintaining the independent stand. It also newly raises the method of depending on the popular masses and methods suitable to the actual situation to apply the creative method and the principle of giving priority to ideological remoulding and the principle of giving precedence to political work to place the main stress on ideology and clarifies in an all-round way tasks and ways to do so.

The principles and propositions of the Juche idea set out in the treatise, as seen above, serve as practical theories, as a guideline providing the key to the solution of all problems arising from revolution and construction.

The treatise develops the principles and propositions of the Juche idea on the principle of laying

the main stress on originality and combining it with the inheritance of Marxism-Leninism to clarify the greatness and uniqueness of the Juche idea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"The Juche idea which clearly indicated the man-centred world outlook and the view of social history brought about a great change in the development of world outlook. The revolutionary world outlook of the working class had been established by Marxism for the first time, and it was developed by the Juche idea onto a new, higher plane for its perfection."

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic one carried out for ages. So, for the community of class idea and mission serving this cause, the Juche idea has a deep connection with preceding Marxism-Leninism and makes it the premise of cognition. But the Juche idea is a revolutionary ideology reflecting a new historical age, the Juche age, fundamentally different from the age represented by Marxism-Leninism; and it is an original ideology which cannot be interpreted within the framework of Marxism-Leninism in content and composition.

Developing in depth the Juche idea on the principle of laying the main stress on originality and combining it with the inheritance of Marxism-Leninism is the correct orientation and sure guarantee for evolving this idea in keeping with its historical position.

The treatise correctly evaluates the fact that Marxism-Leninism gave a materialistic elucidation of the origin of the world and the general laws of the material world and scientifically exhausts the fact that the Juche idea raised a new problem, a question of who is master of the world, and originally formulated the principle of domination, transformation and development of the world by man and thereby cast a new light on the foundation-stone of world outlook. As a result, a clarification was given of the greatness and human-historic exploit of the Juche idea which brought about a qualitative leap in the view of the world.

Admitting of the general laws of the development of the material world operating in social history, the laws clarified by Marxism-Leninism, the treatise sets out an original idea that there are laws inherent in the social movement because there are subjects in the social movement though there are no subjects in the movements of nature.

The treatise newly raises and elucidates the problems of the essence, character and driving force of the socio-historical movement as a movement of subjects, and thus scientifically explicates the laws inherent in social history and the main contents of the Juche-based historical view and demonstrates the exploit and transformative significance of the Juche idea which radically changed the socio-historical view.

The treatise evolves with great depth the fact that the Juche idea raises the problem of the guiding principle of revolution, a new problem which Marxism-Leninism could not put forward, and gives a full elucidation of it, and thus opens up an entirely new field of the guiding idea of revolutions and offers a perfect theory on the guiding idea.

Indeed, the treatise "On the Juche Idea" enriched and further developed in depth the Juche idea with a new priceless ideo-theoretical wealth on the basis of the most scientific and revolutionary methodology, raised it to the highest stage of its development and proved its originality and greatness to the full.

The publication of this treatise by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is an everlasting ideo-theoretical exploit which clarified like a beacon light important philosophical tasks that had not been raised or solved in the history of human thought and the pressing theoretical and practical problems of our age.

It is also an event of world-historic import which opened up a real way to philosophical thinking and practice, a way to think and act only on the basis of the principles of the Juche idea, free once and for all from the influence of all shades of old ideas and theories.

Heir of the Leader Is Most Loyal Communist Revolutionist

The heir of the leader is a splendid model of communist revolutionists boundlessly loyal to the leader, and a seasoned guider of the party and the revolution equipped with great ideas, uncommon leadership and noble moral qualities.

He performs the historic task of carrying the leader's revolutionary cause to consummation by leading the party and the people.

This important task asks the heir of the leader to have unusual qualities which enable him to carry it out.

Unbounded loyalty to the leader is the primary quality the heir should have, and it is an essential criterion of what he is. It is because unbounded loyalty is a real earnest that enables the heir of the leader to discharge his lofty task. This task is to carry forward the revolutionary cause started by the leader to completion.

If he is to fulfil this mission the heir must be infinitely faithful to the leader who explored the road to revolutionary victory.

Only when he is profoundly faithful to the leader, can the heir invariably uphold the revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered by the leader and fully embody the great qualities of the leader.

The heir is a communist revolutionist who is most loyal to the leader.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"The communists who fight to defend and complete the working-class's revolutionary cause regard it as their bounden duty to sincerely respect and esteem the leader and be faithful to him with hearts."

It is a lofty revolutionary duty for the communists to hold the leader in high esteem and be faithful to him.

The leader is the brain of the party and the people and the supreme helmsman of the revolution.

Only those who bear allegiance to the leader can live and fight as real revolutionists and devote themselves to the revolutionary cause.

To hold the leader for ever in high esteem is an essential requirement for the final victory of the working-class's revolutionary cause. Otherwise, it would be impossible to overcome whatever ordeals and hardships, fully embody the leader's ideas and leadership and staunchly uphold and complete his revolutionary cause.

Esteeming the leader for ever is a revolutionary obligation of the communists. The leader is the benefactor who provides the working class and other people with precious political integrity and happy and worthwhile lives. To hold the leader in high esteem for ever is the way to repay his great favours and fulfil revolutionary obligation to him.

Therefore, the communists fighting to defend and complete the working-class's revolutionary cause must highly esteem and be single-heartedly

faithful to the leader.

The loyalty of the heir of the leader is also run through by the high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the revolution as successor to the leader.

The depth of one's loyalty to the leader finds expression in one's attitude towards the leader's revolutionary cause. Only those who devotedly fight with revolutionary sense of responsibility and will to carry to consummation the revolutionary cause started by the leader are truly loyal to him.

One cannot discharge one's revolutionary duty as a communist in the sacred struggle for the accomplishment of the leader's revolutionary cause if one lacks in the sense of responsibility for the destiny of the revolution, and in the will to devote his all to victoriously promoting the revolution.

The heir to the leader is the communist revolutionist who cherishes the highest sense of responsibility for and revolutionary awareness of the leader's revolutionary cause. He takes upon himself the whole destiny of the revolution in succession to the leader and devotedly works to complete the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

He is also most anxious to accomplish the leader's ideas and plans to perfection. One's genuine loyalty to the leader is expressed in one's actions to accomplish his ideas and plans.

The heir to the leader has such deep-seated loyalty that he staunchly fights on to fully realize the leader's ideas and plans without the slightest slips and forges ahead for the sake of the leader, never shrinking at whatever difficulties.

The struggle for allegiance to the leader is by no means a smooth one. It is a fierce struggle with class enemies of all denominations who are out to calumniate the leader, distort his ideas and undermine his achievements in order to eradicate the revolutionary cause of the working class.

In the struggle to hold the leader in high esteem and remain loyal to him, his heir tenaciously breaks through whatever difficulties and trials and fights on resolutely without the slightest hesitation.

Like this the heir to the leader is the communist revolutionist who has the deepest loyalty to the leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a paragon of genuine communist revolutionists, who personifies at the loftiest altitude the boundless loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The noblest of his virtues is the boundless loyalty to the great leader whom our people hold in high esteem for the first time in their history of five thousand years.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il makes it an inexorable rule to be boundlessly loyal to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and remains faithful to him anywhere anytime.

All his thinkings and actions are motivated and run through by his burning loyalty to the great leader.

This fiery loyalty to the fatherly leader budded and grew already in his childhood and increased as he underwent arduous ordeals and upheavals.

The loyalty of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who boundlessly respects the great leader President Kim Il Sung and is resolved to carry his revolutionary cause through generations to completion, emanates from his unbreakable conviction and will which will never change.

His boundless loyalty to the respected leader finds expression in his leadership to the revolution and construction and his energetic activities aimed at lessening the cares of the fatherly leader.

Our people know well that they enjoy today's happiness and are promised a rosy future because they are guided by the heir to the leader, Comrade Kim Jong Il, the outstanding guider of the Party and revolution and the communist revolutionist unboundedly loyal to the great leader.

ARCH OF TRIUMPH—
Everlasting Revolutionary Monument

An everlasting monument rises out of the people's aspirations.

For a long time our people had a burning desire to tell their posterity for ever about the immortal revolutionary exploits of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who saved our country and nation from doom. Their aspirations came true. The colossal Arch of Triumph, 52.5 metres wide and 60 metres high, rose in April this year in honour of the 70th birthday of the fatherly leader.

The arch rises at the foot of Moran Hill as a grand monument to an everlasting historic event, in which the great leader President Kim Il Sung had his first memorable meeting with our people and aroused them to nation-building after the liberation of the country resulting from the brilliant victory he had won in the protracted, heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The arch is national in form and reflects the resourcefulness and talents of our people.

It is built of over 10,500 blocks of high-grade granite. It has bright and resplendent rooms, parapets, an observatory, staircases and modernistic lifts. Its arched gate, 27 metres high and 18 metres wide, creates amiable yet august impressions for its magnificent style and volume and elaborate decorations.

The arch's upper part is incised, on the front and back sides, with the words of the immortal revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung". These words are carved with masterly hand in a conspicuous place so that one may recall the imperishable exploits of the great leader with profound emotion. On either side of the paean are relieved carvings of "Triumphal Buglers" which symbolize the final victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The huge columns of the arch are carved in relievo with the golden figures 1925 and 1945. The figure 1925 stands for the year the great leader President left his native village of Mangyongdae at 13 firmly resolved not to return home before liberating the country, and the figure 1945—the year when he returned home in triumph upon the fulfilment of his resolve. This emphatically denotes his revolutionary achievements.

The columns of the arch have other relieved carvings giving lifelike portrayal to our people happily excited on the square where they welcomed the respected leader home upon liberation.

The arch also bears a pattern of Mt. Paekdu engraved in the middle of the upper part on either lateral face, in token of the firm resolve of our people to consummate the cause of the Korean revolution which started at the Paekdu forest.

The arch is rimmed with relieved carvings of 70 azalea flowers in honour of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Each flower embodies the eager desire of the liberated Korean people to pave his path with azaleas, the flowers of Korea, to welcome his triumphal return home.

The erection of the arch is unthinkable apart from the far-reaching and daring plan and untiring exertions of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of our people. In March 1979 a grand monument was being built at Samjiyon associated with the revolutionary military activities of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. The construction was in its last stage and everybody was preoccupied only with this project. But the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il was already threshing a plan to erect the Arch of Triumph, along with the Tower of Juche Idea, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

Informed of this plan our people were warmly touched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il's resolve to complete the Juche cause on the basis of the revolutionary traditions established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

As the building of the Arch of Triumph was proposed, personnel concerned racked their brains to select the site of erection, while designing a novel and grandiose architectural and artistic masterpiece. The dear leader told them that it should be located in front of today's Kim Il Sung Stadium, where the respected leader had made the historic speech upon his victorious return. They were deeply moved to receive this advice.

On October 14, 1945, the respected leader made that speech at the Pyongyang public playground crowded with welcoming people. In his speech, he stressed that the masters of liberated Korea were the Korean people themselves and made the following appeal:

"The time has come when we Korean people have to unite our strength to build a new, democratic Korea. People from all strata should display patriotic enthusiasm and turn out to build a new Korea. To contribute positively to the work of building the state, let those with strength give strength; let those with knowledge give knowledge; let those with money give money; and all people who truly love their country, their nation and democracy must unite closely and build an independent and sovereign democratic state."

Our people could never forget the excitement and joy they had that day, and built up the place where the respected leader had made the speech, renamed it Kaeson-dong or Triumphal Return Street and proudly told and retold what happened on that memorable day.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il took into account such feelings of our people when he chose the site which is connected with the fatherly leader's return home.

The May of 1980 is an unforgettable month for officials and artists concerned.

They had originally planned to carve in the columns the immortal chronicle of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities which culminated in national liberation and his triumphal return home. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il advised that simply the figures 1925 and 1945 should be carved instead of the whole chronicle and that the eternal revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung" should be incised in the walls above the arch. The everlasting years and paean were thus engraved to immortalize the respected leader's exploits which had brought about a great turning point in the destiny of our country and people.

The arch is so colossal that it would have taken six years or more to complete. But it was built in less than two years. What made it possible to build such a colossal stonework in such a short time? At the news of the projected construction, constructors came to Pyongyang from every nook and corner of the country. Prior to the ground-breaking the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il let them have the honor of heading the parade of one million

Pyongyangites in celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and the historic 6th Party Congress. Trust begets loyalty, and loyalty miracles. The constructors, enshrining this honour, gave full play to matchless heroism from the very moment they set out to work.

The more miraculous feats they achieved, the greater were the trust, expectation and loving care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il for them. He even looked after their clothes, footwear and beddings.

The arch rose higher every day, 10 metres in a week and 20 metres in two weeks.

Constructors and helpers became heroes and heroines of numerous laudable stories.

People across the country sent choice gravel by rail to the construction site for the groundwork of the everlasting monument. Soldiers who were on their way home on leave stopped over at the construction site to help the builders in their work. Every day thousands of people came to the construction site after the day's work and aided constructors.

Indeed, the Arch of Triumph is a proud product of the far-reaching plan and uncommon leadership of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who strives to glorify for ever the revolutionary cause of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, and of the will of our people to uphold his intention wholeheartedly. Impregnated with the blessings of our times and the wishes of people, it will remain lofty for ever in token of the revolutionary exploits of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Choe Hui Son

"Excursion Group to Revolutionary Battle Site of Mt. Paekdu" Holds Resolve-Making Meeting

Recently a resolve-making meeting was held in Hyesan, Ryanggang Province, after the successful march by the "excursion group to the revolutionary site of Mt. Paekdu" involving 10,000 LSWY members.

At the meeting a report and speeches were made. All the speakers resolved to repay with loyalty the very kindly care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who had a mammoth excursion group formed and made sure that every condition was provided for the march and even sent a congratulatory message to them. They said that they would fulfil the fighting tasks indicated in the message and carry to completion the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader.

They said that they would deeply study and grasp the immortal Juche idea, glorious revolutionary history and our Party's revolutionary traditions so as to become reliable revolutionary fighters of a Juche type.

They also pointed out that they would establish the revolutionary habit of unconditionally carrying out the great leader's teachings and the Party's policies by emulating the lofty revolutionary spirit of the young communists active at the dawn of the Korean revolution.

They added that they would make the activities of the "excursion group to the revolutionary site of Mt. Paekdu" a traditional work of LSWY organizations to train their members into reliable successors to our revolution equipped with the brilliant traditions of our Party; and conduct in a more substantial way the "1,000-*ri* journey for learning", the "1,000-*ri* journey for national liberation" and other excursion marches to be made along roads associated with the glorious revolution.

They said that the youth were confronted with a heavy task of advancing in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign to create the "speed of the 80s" in all fields of the national economy and effect a new revolutionary upswing in production and construction. And they expressed their determination to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule.

Among the Workers

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is the tenderhearted teacher and close friend who, with his boundlessly warm love for the workers from his early days, always shares the sweets and bitters of life with them and leads them to advance vigorously along the road of revolution.

Awakening Them to the Mission of the Working Class

It was in April, 1961 when the dear leader, then student, was doing practical work at the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory.

At that time, there were many fresh young workers in the factory. They were those who received secondary education at the school for bereaved children under the care of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung, after having lost their parents at the hands of the Yankees in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-53). Therefore, their hearts were burning with loyalty to the great leader who brought them up.

The dear leader intended to awake them to the mission of the working class and bring them up to be a new full-fledged generation. Making friends with them, he gained good knowledge of their work and life and helped them actively.

One day, chatting with them unceremoniously, he grasped a young man's hand affectionately and said in a kindly tone:

"Comrades! The fatherly leader said that this hand of workers is as precious as treasure. This hand makes everything—machines, trucks, locomotives.... The workers create the world and history.

"Our working class is the leading class of the revolution that fights to do away with all sorts of exploitation and oppression that have for thousands of years been in existence since the emergence of class society, steadily advance the revolution and thus build a communist society, the highest ideal of mankind. And it is a locomotive of revolution leading the society along the orbit of Juche. Then, what our working class invested with such a mission should be like?"

He paused for a while, and continued: **"Our working class should be a detachment closely rallied around the great leader, and a detachment, most well-organized, militant and revolutionary, and most intelligent and civilized. Each member of the working class should be a most genuine and beautiful man, a most brave and strong-willed man and a most talented and civilized man, among all human beings in this world."**

His words made the young workers take a great pride and honour in their being the working class and brought them to class awareness.

After that, the dear leader met the functionaries of the workshop to teach them how to train the young workers to be the true working class. He also taught that educational work should be conducted among them in various forms and methods such as the study session, lecture, propaganda through visual aid, art performance, sports games, so as to prepare them as the versatile builders of socialism and communism who are armed with the great Juche idea.

While operating machines together with the workers, he helped them manage the equipment with utmost responsibility and become expert in handling

their machines.

During a break, he gave explanations to them the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and wrote for wallpapers and flash news. He saw to it that they were taught how to sing and play musical instruments. On Sundays, he would help in tending a flower-garden in the courtyard of their hostel to instil into their minds a gung-ho spirit as beautiful as flower.

Under such meticulous care of the dear leader, the young workers grew up into the dependable members of the working class who led the van in the mass technical innovation drive to bring about upsurge in production, bound in infinite loyalty to the great leader, and became responsibility-conscious in factory management.

"My Meeting with You Gives Me New Strength"

The miners of the Ryongyang Mine of Korea enjoy an exceedingly great pride and honour. It is because they work and live in the place visited by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

It was on July 1, 1975 when the dear leader visited this mine.

That day, he spent many hours with the miners in the pit of the neighbouring mine in Komdok to give detailed guidance in its work. It was already past lunch time when he was going to leave for Ryongyang to give on-the-spot guidance.

It was raining hard, into the bargain. So, the road leading to Ryongyang became muddy.

Those accompanying him asked him not to go there.

He was then not scheduled to visit Ryongyang. In addition to that, he met a leading functionary of the Ryongyang Mine who had come here informed of his visit to Komdok. Becoming familiar with the actual state of affairs of production and the miners' living conditions, he gave him highly important teachings and solved all knotty problems. So, they thought, there was no need to go all the way to Ryongyang.

But he made a start, saying: **We must go by train if we were not allowed to drive a car because of a rough path, to make our compliments to the Ryongyang miners.**

Arriving there, he immediately moved on to the place where the miners were working. After exchanging warm greetings with them, he questioned them: To what extent could they overfulfil the year's plan.

Gripped by great emotion and joy of meeting the dear leader, the miners expressed their resolve without any reservation.

The leader of excavating platoon No. 7, a hero-platoon, and the leader of the drilling platoon of the February 8 Pit said that they were determined to record a 5-fold overfulfilment of their planned targets.

Keeping his eyes on the faces of trustworthy miners who were orderly and vigorous he firmly shook their rough hands.

"Five times! Wonderful. Indeed, the miners do a fine job. My meeting with you gives me new strength," he said, and told his suite:

"Comrades, look. Our workers are faithful like this. What would we not spare for the workers?

"Our world is theirs.

"The very working class is the advanced detachment that remoulds the people, and transforms the economy and culture as required by Kimilsungism....

"Therefore, the Party and state must give priority to them in all respects."

Such trust in the working class is a point of departure in all his work and a source of his extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

He always relies on the workers and calls on the officials to do so, saying that a good method will be surely found out when one discusses with the workers in organizing any work and carrying it into effect.

Such trust in the working class is the dynamics of miracles and innovations.

Along the Unforgettable Hukrim Creek

The Hukrim Creek is a small tributary that joins the River Changjin in the northern part of Korea. This creek with no mark on the map is associated with a moving story.

It was one sultry day early in August 1967.

Several tractor drivers were working along the Hukrim Creek to carry stones to be used for the maintenance work on the dam of the Changjingang Power Station.

While giving on-the-spot guidance in the power station, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il was coming down, going round the tunnelled waterway.

Getting sight of him whom they had always longed for seeing at close quarters, they rushed toward him and greeted him. He asked them to shake hands.

They hesitated to approach him with their clothes covered with sweat and oil and their hands smeared with muddy water.

With a broad smile on his face, he shook hands with them one by one, saying: **"Never mind. It's a matter of course that workers are in a sweat and oil. I like such hands."**

Then he questioned them closely: what's their names, how old they were and what were they doing. He taught them in detail how to keep the dam in good repair and proper condition and how to mechanize the arduous and labour-consuming work quickly.

Pushing his way through grassy bushes along the Hukrim Creek together with them, he instilled in them a bright prospect for turning their native village into a place good to live in. It was then that fishes were coming in shoals in the limpid stream.

In a moment, a tractor driver, prompted by his desire to catch a big fish and please him, jumped into the water and attacked the fish.

Some time later, he caught a big fish, barehanded. Overwhelmed with joy, he headed toward the riverside. By the way, his straw hat slipped down from his head and fell on the water. Seeing this, the dear leader was quick to step into the water and picked it up, his face beaming with a smile.

At the thought that the dear leader's clothes were drenched with water for his straw hat, a mere working hat of a tractor driver, he felt very awkward.

Approaching toward him, he said: **"My clothes have got wet in the water, but never mind. Rather I feel cool in this hot day."** Then he added:

"You caught a fish for me and I picked up your hat floating down the stream.... Very impressive, indeed. I shall be most happy when I am with the workers."

This was a lofty and beautiful aspect of life between the great guider who loves the people boundlessly and the loyal people who are eager to bring joy to him.

Our people's feeling of profound respect and reverence for the dear leader have been built up through daily life.

Little wonder that our people's loyalty to him will be eternal.

Birthday Spent Among the Builders

February 16, 1982 was a significant date—the 40th birthday of the dear leader Comrade

Kim Jong Il.

Marking this day, the whole country was bubbling over with songs of praise for him and the people wished him with all their hearts a long and healthy life.

Beautiful roadside trees covered with snow also seemed to celebrate the jubilee of February. But the dear leader was going through a great deal of papers from early morning with utter disregard for the deserved greetings from the people. Around at noon, he visited the site of expansion project for the Moranbong Stadium (the Kim Il Sung Stadium at present).

A young innovator presented him with a bunch of fragrant flowers, carrying the unanimous desire of the people of the whole country and all the builders.

Patting that young man gently on his shoulder, he said with unstinting praises for the job the construction workers had done, saying that they had done a fine job and they had done a lot of work.

After going round the outside and inside of the stadium which was rebuilt magnificently with a new appearance, he rejoiced at the results of their efforts, saying: **"It is wonderful in the extreme that the builders and helpers rebuilt the stadium on modern lines in a short span of time—a little over three months."**

While looking up to him who was giving highly important teachings to the builders, declining the ardent request of the people asking him to take a good rest on his birthday, they recalled what had happened on his birthday several years ago.

That day, too, he visited an institute and discussed the work with officials late at night. One official got impatient and said: "Today is your birthday." At this, he laughed loudly and told him:

"I was born during the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle, so I have lived without knowing birthday celebrations. As I was grown up on the back of my mother who fought a bloody battle in the midst of wind and snow of Mt. Paekdu, I have had no birthday party from my childhood..."

As he grew up, hearing the gun firing to annihilate the enemy instead of a nursery song, he dedicates even his birthday to the cause of revolution.

The builders who were well aware that he, compiling a list of birthdays of numerous fighters, went out of his way to organize birthday celebrations for them, no matter how busy he was, were moved to tears silently. Staying there for long hours, he showed in detail the ways and means for rebuilding the stadium into a structure of eternal value and warmly encouraged them to create an unprecedented construction speed.

To be enshrined forever in the minds of our people is the great image of the dear leader that day as a paragon of loyalty, who spared no efforts even on his birthday to glorify the cause of the respected leader great President Kim Il Sung by building a modern stadium at the historic site where he addressed the first greeting to the people after he had led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory and returned home in triumph.

Kim Hye Hi

Poem

The Juche Idea Will Shine For Ever Under a New Leader

Goichi Akihiro (Japan)

The anti-Japanese torch shook the frozen earth
And blazed over the sacred revolutionary mount of Paekdu.
In its forest where the bullets of patriotism and revolution
Showered like hails
President Kim Il Sung
Shouldering the destiny of the nation
Fought for 20 years
To bring liberation to the country
And happiness to the people.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he led
Opened up the age of independence
And laid cornerstones of the revolution
Along the road of struggle entirely new
And the dawn came over the earth
Which had been shrouded in the dark.

Amid the turbulent stream of the Juche idea
He was born.
Amid the flames of the armed struggle against Japan
Amid the sound of sledge hammers to build a country independent and sovereign,
In the historical circumstances
Where Juche was being established in the Korean revolution
He grew up as a new leader
Focussing the expectations of the entire people.
O his name is Mr. Kim Jong Il.

He is most faithful to President Kim Il Sung.
He took over his revolutionary idea and art of leadership
And noble personality.
He is a model Kimilsungist.
He shows all people the road to the triumph
Of the cause of independence.
He instils conviction into those who are
In quest of the road to real happiness.

Like President Kim Il Sung
He loves the people so dearly.
He inspires them
And steps up a dynamic march forward.
Mr. Kim Jong Il augustly proclaimed to the world
The revolutionary ideology of President Kim Il Sung
To be an integrated system of Juche idea, theory and methodology,
To be Kimilsungism.

He will keep Kimilsungism
For ever bright
And imbue the people the world over with conviction and pride.
He opened the road to the final victory
Of the people's cause of independence.
He advanced the theory of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea
And ways and means of carrying it out.
He developed and enriched the theory
Of the building of the Party
The headquarters of the revolution.

The theory of strengthening the Party for ever
As a party of a Juche type
Is another great gift to the world's people

Who have risen to gain independence.
He deeply inspires people aspiring for independence
And their struggle under the banner of Kimilsungism
Shakes the whole world with a colossal force.

He loves people and officials without bounds.
Wherever he goes, the three-revolution team movement
Is full steam
And sparks of innovation flare up.
"Everybody, forward in a speed campaign!"
"Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"
"Let us produce, study and live like anti-Japanese guerrillas!"
Every word he utters
Causes the flames of the speed campaign to rise with vigour,
His smile leads the people of the world
to happiness and bliss.

When shipmates fell seriously ill
In the middle of the Indian Ocean far away
He had able doctors take care of them
In an endeavour to save their lives.
When a girl was afloat on a piece of ice
in the West Sea he sent People's Army helicopters to rescue her.
On the 60th birthday of a provincial worker
Working on a construction site in Pyongyang
He had his family brought up to the capital from Chongjin afar.
He really has the same noble communist personality
As President Kim Il Sung has.
He is a kindly people's father
who shows unbounded loving care.

The immortal Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung
And the revolutionary cause he pioneered
Mr. Kim Jong Il preserves and develops for ever.
He leads the world's people to the communist future.
As there is Mr. Kim Jong Il
The guiding idea of the present era
Is Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism
And the revolutionary people of the world
Are to fight on under the banner of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

A new age of history advances
Under the unfurled banner of a new guiding idea.
Under the sunlight of Juche
That illuminates Asia, Africa and Latin America and Japan
And the rest of the world
The happy song of the people who hold in their hands
The destiny of their own
Rings across the universe.

The people of the world on the march
Under the banner of the Juche idea
Have solemnly declared the present age
The age of Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il
And are hastening the highest stage of development
Of human history.
O he is a bright lodestar in the age of independence
The world's people go onward towards the brilliant future
Upholding the dear leader.
Their loyalty is more intense
Under the light shed by the Tower of Juche Idea.

Proud of living in the age of Kim Il Sung-Kim Jong Il
And looking up at the new guider
We declare
Our strong resolve to fight on for ever
And ever

The Grand People's Study House

The exterior of the Grand People's Study House

The Grand People's Study House rises imposingly in the heart of Pyongyang. This is another gift of best wishes to our people from the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The building is a Korean architecture with its many roofs spread like the wings of a crane supported by huge white granite pillars.

The total floor space is 100,000 square metres. About 12,000 readers visit the Study House every day.

The Study House is a sanctuary to disseminate scientific, technical and cultural knowledge. In the centre of the building are multi-storied stacks with a capacity of 30 million volumes. They are surrounded by auditoriums, reading rooms, recording rooms, information rooms and inquiry rooms. There are some 600 chambers in all.

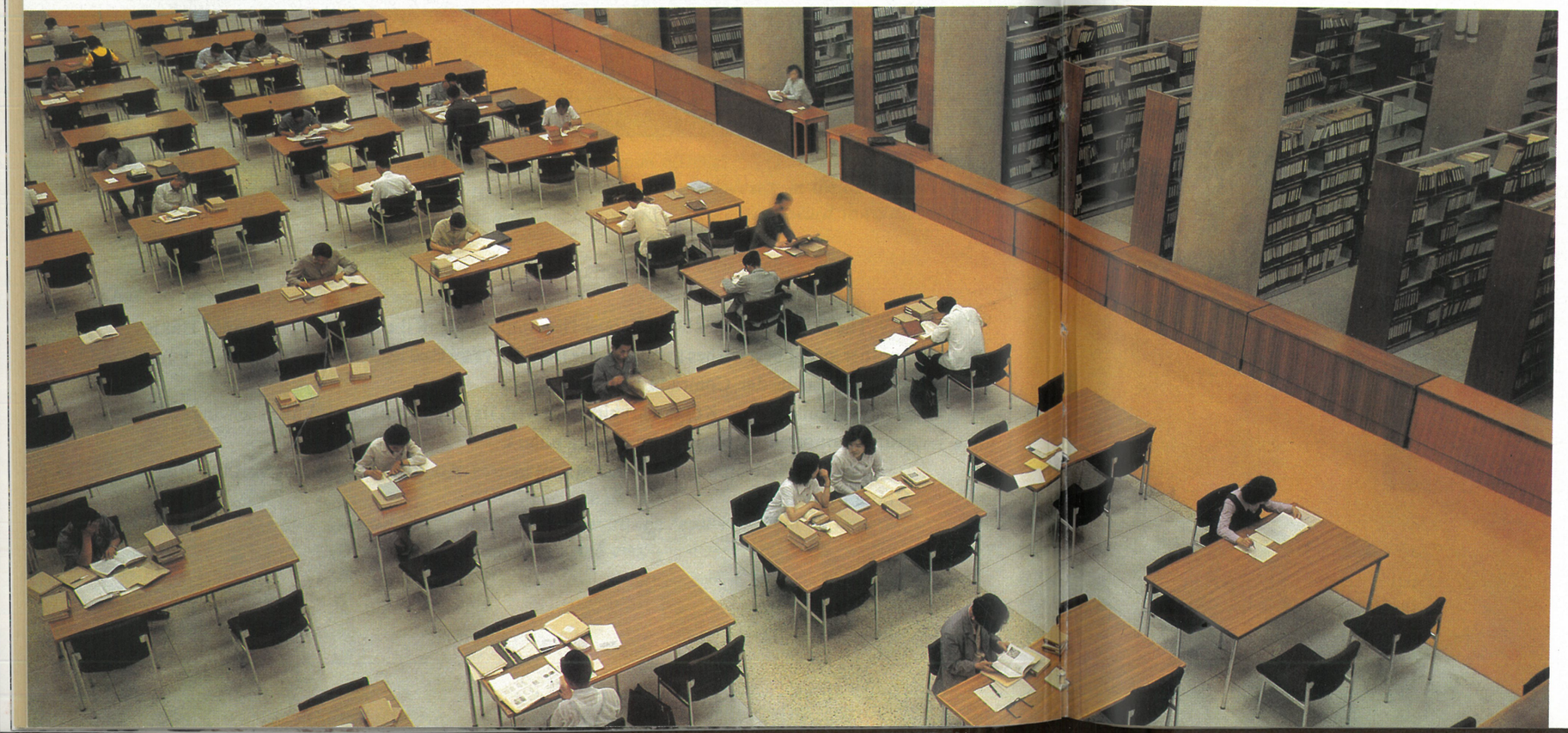
The numerous rooms are sunny and provided with moderate temperature and well ventilated. Many lecture halls and reading rooms are furnished with the latest fittings and special educational facilities to ensure the maximum conveniences for study.

Many lectures are given in the Study House on various scales under a definite plan and on the requests of the readers. The titles, date and time of lectures are announced to all parts of the country through the press. A system is set up whereby the readers may go appropriate rooms and make inquiries into what they do not understand and get prompt answers.

The Grand People's Study House is not a mere library but a centre to intellectualize the whole of society, it is a correspondence university for our working people.

Part of the central hall

A room for bibliographical materials



A room for bibliographical materials

Receiving information on the latest scientific and technological achievements

Answers are given to whatever questions at the general inquiry room

There are a number of tape-recorder lecture halls

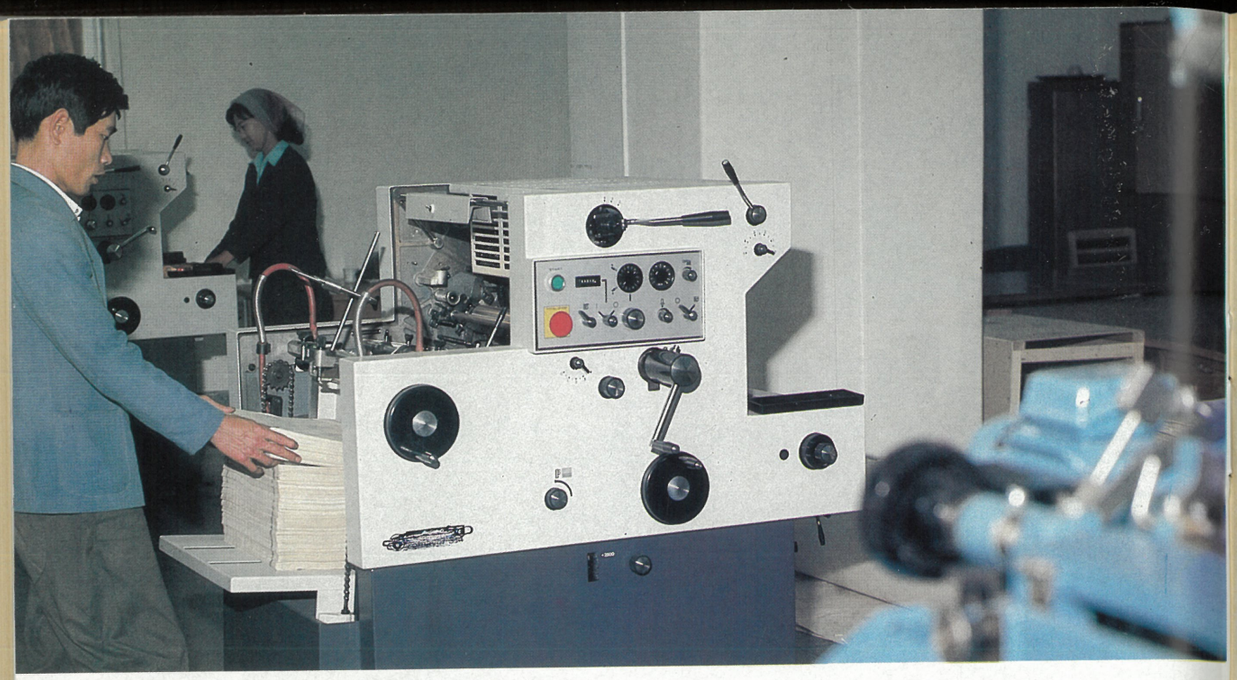
Partial view of a reading room

Books are lent out through the teletype counter

The stack equipped with an inert, remote-controlled book conveyer

An elementary science lecture room

A music room



Books in great demand are photocopied

A readers' refectory

SONG

"I Will Be the Flower to Herald the Spring"

"I Will Be the Flower to Herald the Spring", the theme song of the feature film "The Fourteenth Winter", is already well known at home and abroad.

This film is an excellent one which typifies the man of our age modelling after the unassuming heroes whom the great leader President Kim Il Sung found and praised in person. It graphically shows the lofty ideo-spiritual qualities of the people of our age through a splendid presentation of the worthy life of Yu Sol Gyong the heroine. After graduation from college the heroine chooses as her first research subject Kaengsaeng No 1, the new seed of a farm crop. It takes her more than ten years to complete her research work in the teeth of all sorts of hardships.

The theme song contributes greatly to bringing the plot of the film into a bold relief with philosophical profundity, lyricism and truthfulness.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The characteristic features of the best literary and artistic works lie in the high ideological content and artistic value which conform with the demands of the times and the people's aspirations."

The theme song "I Will Be the Flower to Herald the Spring" impressively depicts the lofty idiosyncracy of the heroine who seeks the true life and happiness of man in single-hearted loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party whatever trials she may have to undergo. This idiosyncracy is sung warmly from the first stanza of the song.

The birds leave to find a warm nest.
But the girl walks along the road swept by the wind.

I will keep walking full of hope
If no one understands my mind

The film unfolds a scene in which a young man and woman, the heroine's schoolmates who have worked with her on the experimental plot, return to the research institute as they see no possibility of success in the task assigned to them. Just as birds go to find a warm and cozy nest, so these two lovers leave for a comfortable research room in the town. The first stanza of the theme song sings of how the heroine feels on this very scene. Her scientific inquiry into Kaengsaeng No. 1 is fraught with such harsh trials that it is hard to tell whether she will succeed in the task in 10 or 20 years or she will fail even if she spends her whole life on it. However, the heroine, unlike her schoolmates, firmly resolves to carry on the worthy though arduous scientific pursuits to the end of her days.

Also, the theme song poignantly and lyrically reflects her dramatic experience which is decisive to her future destiny.

To dedicate her life to the scientific research which is hard and yet has no definite prospect of success or to devote her youth entirely to love and family and live in comfort—this is a serious problem affecting her destiny, the destiny of man. The third stanza of the theme song expresses this dramatic moment.

The days are gone with many dreams
And I live with the sole wish in my mind.
The love of youth is very dear to me
But I will find happiness on this road.

The days full of dreams, the days of youth which will not come again, is so dear to the heroine, who is in her prime of youth. She has a passionate youth who has been in love with her since their college days and has been waiting for her for six years now.

Science or love? This is a crucial problem that

concerns the future of the heroine. At this crossroads of life the heroine does not back down on scientific pursuits. Thus she resolutely parts with the young man whom she loves so.

Through this dramatic experience of the heroine the theme song gives a philosophical elucidation that the real happiness of man in our age lies not in individual love or tranquil life but in dedicating one's youth and love and all to the cause of alleviating the worries of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who is so eager to make our people better off.

In addition, the theme song sings graphically and truthfully of the sentiment of the heroine in her actual life.

The wind blows hard at the hillside afar
But the girl lives with pleasant dreams.
If I am buried in the snow
I will be the flower to herald the spring.

This second stanza of the song depicts how the heroine feels when one day she comes across her lover in a train, and leaves for the distant wind-swept northern plateau of Kaema.

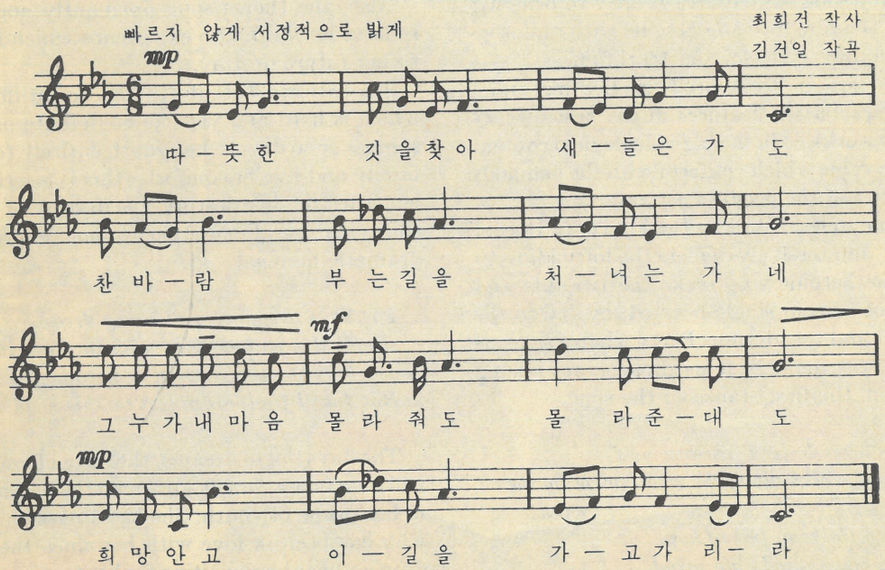
She arrives at the plateau and faces another difficulty. She is undaunted, however. She carries on her scientific pursuits. She digs up the snow-drifts with her hands until at last she finds three priceless seeds in the "ocean of snow."

In this way the theme song of the feature film "The Fourteenth Winter" realistically portrays the heroine's will to be the flower to herald spring, a pioneer of the times in spite of any ordeals. This is why the song touches the heart's string of people.

In addition, the melody admirably reflects an earnest and lyrical sentiment. The song puts the listener in a meditative mood because every sound and every tune composing the melody reflects the beautiful and noble inmost feeling of the heroine. The melody and its elements are well dealt with through unique methods such as applied to bring about a perfect crescendo.

The melody also gives a simple yet exquisite portrayal of the heroine's sentiment by faithfully impressing it in the words.

The theme song "I Will Be the Flower to Herald the Spring" is sung widely among our people as it excellently represents the idiosyncrasy of the unassuming heroes of our time.



YOUNG REAL COMMUNISTS

History knows many people who fought single-heartedly for revolution and left brilliant achievements behind them.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"A communist struggles with all his energies devoted to revolution, and feels the greatest joy and pride in this struggle."

A man can be a real revolutionist when he dedicates his whole life to revolutionary struggle and work of construction to realize the Chajusong of humanity. If he is to be such a revolutionist, he must be loyal to the revolutionary leader. This is because being loyal to the leader holding him in high esteem is precisely taking the genuine revolutionary road to bring about freedom and happiness for the people.

At the dawn of the Korean revolution the young communists of Korea had high regard for great General Kim Il Sung as the revolutionary sun and bore allegiance to him, thereby setting an example as real revolutionists. These communists and patriotic Koreans called the great leader Comrade Han Byol or One Star comparing him with a morning star and, later, renamed him Comrade Kim Il Sung comparing him with the sun.

Below are some historical facts which give some idea of the lofty spiritual and moral qualities of the young communists.

Story about Revolutionary Paean
Star of Korea

1. *The morning star appeared in Korea's night sky*
   And shines brightly over the land of three thousand ri.
   The day will dawn on the downtrodden Korea
   We 20 millions look up at the morning star.

2. *In the dark, dark night sky*
   We see our groaning country.
   We will not break our revolutionary pledge
   We 20 millions look up at the morning star.

3. *The heinous Japanese marauders will be forced out*
   And the star will be brighter over our land.
   Then, Korea, we shall sing the song of freedom
   We 20 millions look up at the morning star.

The *Star of Korea* is a revolutionary paean created and popularized by Kim Hyok and his young communist colleagues when Korea was shrouded in the dark. It reflects the nation's joy and honour of having General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as their first great leader in the Korean history of five thousand years.

One day in the autumn of 1928 Kim Hyok

disseminated the song *Star of Korea* to people and told them:

"This song was not created by any famous poet or composer but by us through pooling our wisdom. So, you may find some defects in the song. But it is impregnated with the delight and pride of us young communists who have greeted our leader Comrade Han Byol as the lodestar of the Korean revolution. Our brethren who have groped under the dark sky and shed the tears of blood, sing this song, taking honourable pride in the bright guiding star...."

The song *Star of Korea* was not made by the young communists on anybody's requests or instructions or in order to keep their names in the memory of their descendants. It is a revolutionary song heartily sung by these communists who, through their own experience of life, had keenly realized that General Kim Il Sung was the sole great leader who would save the nation from doom.

At the time the Korean revolution was just at its dawn and it was impossible to tell when the revolution would win victory or whether the young communists would be crowned with glory on the revolutionary road or would be killed on the gallows. However, they had a strong conviction that only when they held the great leader in high esteem, achieved the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks around him as the sole centre and bore allegiance to him, would the destiny of the country and the nation be saved and the revolution emerge victorious. Hence the *Star of Korea* created and sung by them passionately.

One day the great leader happened to hear the song disseminated by Cha Gwang Su and angrily criticized him for eulogizing such a young man as he. Later Cha told his colleagues in an emotional tone of voice.

"...We have never disobeyed what Comrade Han Byol asked us to do. Because we decided ourselves to have him as our revolutionary leader, as the sole centre of our unity and cohesion. But we could not accept his advice not to sing the *Star of Korea*. Comrades, just think of this. In the past Korean communists and patriots only suffered disasterous setbacks though the whole homeland was drenched in their blood. Why? It's because there was no wise leader who showed the right road of revolution and rallied the masses into a single united force and led them to victory. They wanted to unite but they had no centre of unity. They wanted to advance but they could not find the right way.

"But the dawn has come upon Korea which has groaned in the dark. A leader has appeared who illumines our road like a bright morning star in the sky. He is none other than Comrade Kim Song Ju whom we all of us follow with reverence. He is the morning star of Korea that will bring about the day of national liberation.

"That's why we decided in the name of our organization to regard Comrade Kim Song Ju as the eternal centre of our unity and solidarity and call him Comrade Han Byol. Furthermore, when Comrade Kim Hyok made the *Star of Korea*, we all welcomed it whole-heartedly and resolved to popularize it, also in the name of our organization."

The young communists of Korea were such true revolutionists who, through practical examples, showed how to uphold and respect the revolutionary leader in the late 1920s and the early 1930s.

In the Teeth of Hardships and Trials

The revolutionary road on which the cause of Juche was explored under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, was an untrodden path. On top of this, the Korean revolution in its cradle came across hardships and trials at every step owing to the crafty manoeuvres of Japanese imperialist aggressors and counter-revolutionaries of all hues.

However, Cha Gwang Su, Kim Hyok, Choe Chang Gol and other young communists carried the great leader's teachings through to the end in any adversity, giving full play to their indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Choe Chang Gol was active in the Liuhe area. At the time the Japanese aggressors and their agents repressed Korean patriots while at the same time cunningly worked to oppose the Independence Army, armed force of Korean nationalists, to Korean communists. What is more, they divided participants in the independence movement and caused fights among Koreans. In the light of this dangerous situation it was quite difficult to infiltrate into the Independence Army and work among them so as to guide them along the right road to revolution.

Prior to his departure for the Liuhe area on his mission, his comrades were worried that Choe Chang Gol would have great difficulties. But Choe Chang Gol retorted: "There will be nothing I can't do since I'm resolved to dedicate my life to the carrying out of the policy set forth by Comrade Han Byol."

With this resolve he got to the destination. He penetrated into the Independence Army and, crossing so many death-lines, conducted activities to win favours from the commanders. Having created advantageous conditions for his activities, he energetically explained and propagated the greatness of the respected leader and his revolutionary ideas. The result is that numerous rank-and-file members of the Independence Army came to follow the right road to revolution, the Liuhe Anti-imperialist Youth League was formed with ten branches under it and the revolutionary spirits of the masses increased.

Now, factionalist flunkeys malignantly slandered the young communists. Choe Chang Gol laid bare their crimes at the risk of his life. They were so infuriated that they attempted to terrorize the young communists through a gang of thugs. Choe Chang Gol and reeducated soldiers of the Independence Army waged a showdown and shattered the enemy's schemes.

The indefatigable revolutionary spirit was admirably displayed also by Cha Gwang Su in his activities. In 1930 he worked at the Samgwang School at Guyushu without sleep in order to carry out the great leader's policy of improving educational work for the rising generation.

One day the great leader visited the school and was worried to find out that there were no textbooks for some subjects. Cha Gwang Su had already assigned members of the revolutionary organization to the task of procuring necessary materials for the textbooks, but this task had been delayed because of the enemy's strict watch. On the evening of the very day the great leader visited his school and expressed his worries, Cha Gwang Su left Guyushu in person. He covered a distance of 80 kilometres infested with the enemy's secret agents, to get the paper for the textbooks and stencils. And he printed the textbooks and distributed them to the students without delay.

There are countless instances in which the young communists showed splendid examples in defending the great leader's revolutionary ideas and policies and implementing his teachings. Their loyalty to the great leader General Kim Il Sung emanated from their firm view that without the leader the destiny of the nation could not be saved nor the victory of the revolution achieved.

Choe Dong Ho

New Signal Fire for Creating the "Speed of the 80s"

A fresh upswing is taking place in all branches of socialist construction; and on July 9, the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, one of our giant metallurgical bases, held a meeting to carry through the great leader President Kim Il Sung's latest teachings and rose up as one in the struggle to successfully carry out a gigantic task before them.

In hearty response to our Party's militant appeal to effect another great upswing in socialist construction, the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works put forward the slogan "Let's create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing!"

The slogan is aimed at bringing about such a great upswing in socialist construction as was effected after the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee so as to carry out this year's plan and the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s. This will be effective in maximizing the nation's political and economic might and radically improving the people's material and cultural standards of living.

No sooner the slogan was put up than it immensely stirred the people throughout the country, who have been forcefully roused in the struggle to create a new marching speed, the "speed of the 80s".

Creating the "speed of the 80s" is an essential requisite for a new great upswing in all domains of the national economy today.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"All our officials of state and economic institutions and working people should turn out as one with firm confidence and courage to achieve the new long-term objectives and bring about a fresh upswing in socialist economic construction by tapping all reserves and potentialities."

Our people are confronted with the most challenging task of economic construction. This year is the fifth year of the Second Seven-Year Plan. We must carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan without fail and bring about a radical progress in the battle to attain the ten long-term objectives set forth at the 6th Party Congress.

The key to the successful execution of this colossal task is to advance several times faster than heretofore. The metal industry holds a very important place in creating this speed.

The new signal fire for the "speed of the 80s" marked a great turning-point in the advancement of the nation's economy.

Basing itself on the analysis of the economic development of our country and its prospect, our Party mapped out a magnificent plan to make a breakthrough for a fresh great revolutionary upswing in the metal industry. The workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works accepted the plan of the Party with all their hearts and took the lead in the fresh upswing.

The slogan "Let's create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing!" raised by our heroic workers concentrically reflects what is planned by our Party and desired by our people at present and embodies the law of our economic development. This slogan is a continuity of our long tradition of great upswings in socialist economic construction.

The postwar period was a historical period which marked the great beginning of the revolutionary upswing in socialist economic construction. Our people responded to the slogan "Rush at the speed of Chollima!" set forth by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, and displayed their mettle in economic construction. Tightening their belts, they waged hard struggles under the adversity where there was not a single brick undamaged.

In those stirring days of struggle our people had to take ten or a hundred steps while others took one step. They had no set "nominal capacity" or "norms" in carrying the Party's plan into effect; they worked through water and fire. Amid the fierce flames of struggle numberless miraculous achievements and exploits were performed and Korea won worldwide fame as the country of Chollima dashing forward at marvellous speed.

The "speed of the 80s" is a tremendous speed which consists of the spirit of the then great Chollima upswing and that of the speed campaign.

The present struggle to create the "speed of the 80s" has not started from nought. It is based on splendid examples and experience gained in recent years in the struggle to produce a fresh speed under the guidance of our Party.

At the beginning of the 1980's alone our Party, maintaining the spirit displayed during the great Chollima upswing, saw to it that the Changgwang Health Complex, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Ice Rink, Changgwang Street, the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and other great monumental edifices were built. Unprecedented speed was created in carrying out these projects. The creation of the "speed of the 80s" means to apply that speed created under Party guidance in all spheres of the national economy.

The slogan "Let's create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit displayed in the period of the Chollima upswing!" has excellent ideological contents.

Vigorously pulsating in the slogan is the burning loyal resolve of our working class and people to firmly defend and uphold the Party and the leader. It is overflowing with the revolutionary spirit of Juche Korea dashing at full gallop towards the communist future in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign.

The basic idea of the slogan is to unconditionally accept the Party policy and carry it through to the end and dynamically conduct politico-organizational work in strict accordance with the principle of self-reliance in socialist economic construction.

The spirit of absolutely supporting and unconditionally carrying out the Party policy, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort and the minute and responsible politico-organizational work are fundamental requirements for advance at the "speed of the 80s" in all fields of the national economy at present. Therefore, the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works were determined to adhere firmly to these fundamental requirements and proposed specific fighting tasks for their implementation.

The slogan raised by the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works reflects their resolve to make effective use of the invaluable lesson and experience obtained during the great Chollima upswing in creating the "speed of the 80s". Thus it causes the flames of the new upswing to blaze more fiercely across the country.

Our Party wants to push ahead energetically with the movement to create the "speed of the 80s", linking it closely with other mass move-

ments. A mass movement is a creative method to strengthen unity and cooperation among the working people and give full play to their inexhaustible strength; it is a revolutionary method to accelerate the building of socialism and communism through mass struggle and collective innovation.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes are a strong impetus to the movement of creating the "speed of the 80s".

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a high form of movement for ideological, technical and cultural transformation and the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes is a mass movement to make, through positive examples, all members of society revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the leader and the Party and to effect a great upswing in the socialist construction by giving free rein to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity.

Promotion of these two movements is an important guarantee for creating the "speed of the 80s" to model all society on the Juche idea.

The slogan "Let's create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing!" is of great significance in brilliantly adorning the history of socialist construction in our country.

With this slogan set forth, the key was provided to bring about unprecedented innovations and leaps forward in all fields of the national economy and brighter prospects were opened up for the economic development of the country.

When we bring about a new revolutionary upswing under the torch upheld by metallurgical workers, we will hasten the attainment of the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction, including the production goal of 15 million tons of steel and further consolidate the foundations of our independent national economy; and our people will enjoy more affluent and cultured lives.

The slogan is able to cause such a great change in our socialist construction because of its might. Its might lies in the fact that it is based on the great ideo-political strength and the material and technical foundations built up through the struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea. Through this struggle, our revolutionary forces have grown invincible in all spheres, political, economic and military, thanks to the leadership of the Party.

Our Party's sagacious leadership and the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the entire people firmly rallied around the Party are now a decisive factor of a fresh great upswing.

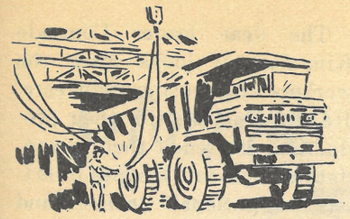
Seasoned and tempered in the flames of arduous struggles, the Party leads our people to victory in their struggle for socialist construction, under audacious plans and superb organizational ability.

Our people entrust their destiny entirely to the Party, with a strong conviction that there will be nothing impossible if they advance along the road it indicates. This is the ideological source of their readiness to accept as a vital necessity the Party's militant call for a new upswing in socialist construction and their determination to rise up as one in the battle to carry the task out.

Since there is such great unity and cohesion the Party strongly believes in the people and thrashes out its far-reaching plan while the people accept it with all their hearts and rise up to put it into effect. The victory of the struggle for a new great upswing is a foregone conclusion.

The slogan on creating the "speed of the 80s" in the spirit demonstrated during the great Chollima upswing is a beacon of creation and innovation which results in continuous advance, not tolerating the slightest stagnation and standstill. It is a banner of struggle and exploit brimming with indomitable spirit and youthful passion.

Our people will advance under this militant slogan so as to exalt the honour of Juche Korea and facilitate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification.



Account of Visit

New Looks of Worthy Workplace—Sungri General Motor Works

Of late we visited the Sungri General Motor Works, one of our dependable automobile producing centres, situated at a scenic place.

Many kinds of trucks such as Sungri 58, Chaju, Konsol, Kumsusan were coming out of the factory gate in an endless line. They were to be sent to socialist construction sites, fertile cooperative fields and bubbling workplaces engaged in great transformations of nature.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Now lorries are needed at the mines, on building sites, in rural areas and everywhere."

In those grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) the great leader President Kim Il Sung selected in person the site for the construction of the factory. Since then he visited it many times for firsthand guidance. He had various measures taken to increase the production of automobiles and raise their quality and placed deep confidence in and showed solicitude for the workers of the factory.

In a short span of time the factory grew into a great modern automobile combine producing various trucks under the utmost care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who works hard to realize the far-sighted plan of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung. We inspected the Sungri engine workshop, the gear processing workshop and other well-arranged workplaces and were thrilled to see a "sea of machines".

"We will never forget the memorable day in 1964 when we received firsthand guidance from the dear leader", said an official of the factory, and in an emotional tone of voice, explained how the factory had developed under his warm care.

That time Comrade dear leader advised that all processes of automobile production should be mechanized and automated in future and that all shops should be made to echo with symphonic chugs of machines which would dispense with the hard labour of workers. In response to his advice, the workers of this factory had striven to mechanize and automate all production processes.

"That's the engine processing streamline built first in response to the dear leader's behest," said the official. We went over to watch the streamline. About a dozen of single-purpose machines were busily working on blanks.

There were some milling machines, including 4-shafted ones, and 6-, 33- and 49-shafted boring machines. We were told that this factory had made this streamline in a short time, pooling their strength and wisdom.

The streamline put an end to the backbreaking work left in the engine processing, improved the quality of the process markedly, and increased the engine processing capacity more than five times.

From that time on, the factory official said, the whole factory launched on a more vigorous mass campaign to mechanize or automate all laborious work. "Today our factory has 20-odd streamlines and automatic lines such as the engine-processing automatic line, the chassis manufacturing streamline, cab manufacturing streamline and engine assembling streamline, along with many comprehensive processing machines, including 8-shafted automatic vertical lathes," he explained.

Our hearts were full to feel the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il's lofty intentions

in the changed looks of the factory.

When we reached the standard parts shop, two unusually shiny machines caught our eye. A flag attached to each of them bore the words: "Machine inspected by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in person." They were automatic lathes specialized in turning screws. They were continuously spewing screw of high quality.

"Those automatic lathes are meaningful ones. They attracted the attention of the dear leader in 1964," said the official. He eagerly told us how vividly one could trace at each shop and machine the great leadership of the dear leader who is after realizing the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung's plans.

As if to sing of the memorable event the automatic lathes kept turning with rhythmical whirr. As we commented that the machines were in perfect order, a turner said, "We always take pride in being the turners of these machines." Then an instructor put in, saying that turners Li Myong Ae and Chi Myong Ok in charge of the lathes overfulfilled their work quota by 50 per cent or more every day.

We heard similar stories at other shops.

The rhythmical sounds of automatic lines and comprehensive processing machines were as pleasing as sweet symphonic melodies.

On the round of shops, we stopped over at the sheet metal processing shop where Sungri car bodies were being produced. The bodies were coming out on an incessant flow of the line. There were no thundering noises of air hammers which used to shake the whole shop before.

They said Merited Mechanic Chong Hae Yong and other workers and technicians, not content with their success in the introduction of oil-pressure riveters, introduced cold riveters into production and, as a result, more than trebled labour productivity and considerably improved the quality of the products while working with ease.

While we were chatting away, we saw one car body after another being completed and sent over to the next process.

Everywhere men were busy working to round off chassis and cabs.

Workers of the sheet metal shop overfulfilled their work quota by 150 per cent that day too. They did not rest on their laurels, however. We saw their firm resolve in their imperceptible smiles.

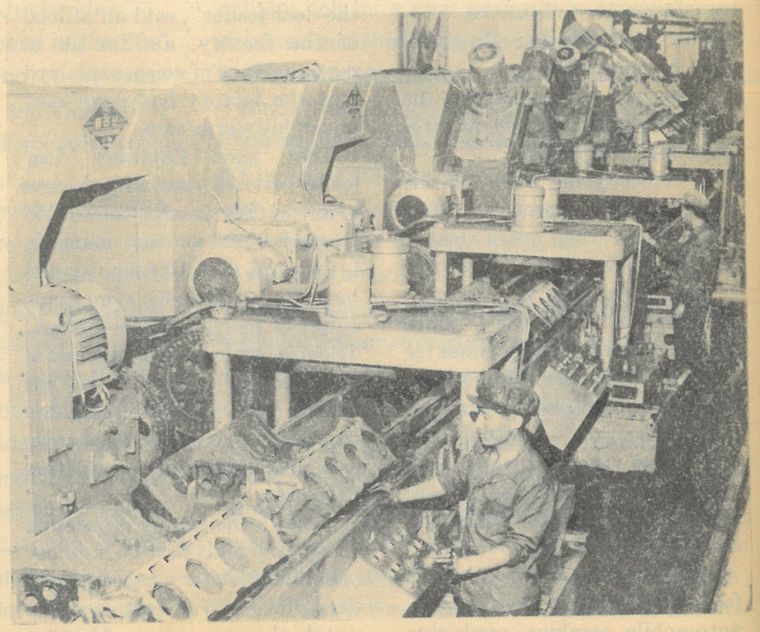
The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il looks after the workers with most grateful care. He stints nothing for their production; he sends them up-to-date equipment, troupes of artists, agitational teams, and shock brigade of scientists and saw a direct seafood supply system established to improve their dietary standards.

Thanks to his warm care, our automobile industry makes one fresh leap forward after another.

We got out to the factory compound.

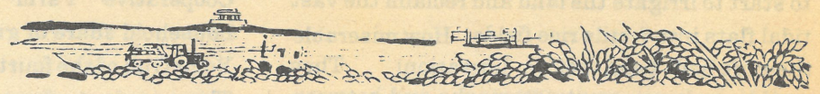
Machines were whirring at each shop, echoing in a harmonious symphony far down upon the Taedong river. Hearing the whirr, we could visualize an endless motorcade, overladen with the nation's treasures, running ahead towards the high eminence of socialism.

Yang Hyong Man



The engine automatic streamline

Glorious Land, Blessed Earth



The Ryongo and Tongrim Cooperative Farms belong to the farms most abundant with paddyfields even in the leading rice-producing County of Mundok, South Pyongan Province.

They lie on the west coast, in the lower reach of the Chongchon river, where starts the Yoldusamcholli plain, the famous granary in our country.

A vast expanse of paddies spreads as far as the eye reaches. There is not a small hillock that interrupts the sweeping view and picturesque villages lie here and there.

Irrigation water caught in Lake Yonpung meanders through the plain along the canals with a total length of 2, 000 km and tractors chug along the field lanes. The rural landscape has changed beyond recognition.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Indeed, our people are now enjoying all freedoms and rights as masters of the state and society and are leading a good life on an equal footing without any worries."

Stacks of crops rise higher every year and the land of Ryongo and Tongrim has turned to a people's paradise good to live in.

This locality is beholden to the warm love and kindly care of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of our Party and people who always works with utmost exertions to bring into full blossom the great leader President Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan for the development of the socialist countryside.

One March day in 1972, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il visited Ryongo-ri and Tongrim-ri. The air was balmy carrying the smell of the earth basking in an early spring sun. He glanced over the immense plain for a good while and said that it was a wonderful place to live in. He closely acquainted himself with the life and work of the farmers. He said that they did their farming well if they had yielded seven tons of rice per hectare on the average and affably asked when they had finished their reaping and threshing the previous year. The managerial staff on the farms replied that they had finished the work by November. He praised them, saying that they must have had a very hard time of it. He assured them that they would do all farm work with machines before long, emphasizing that that was what the great leader President Kim Il Sung wanted.

The dear leader said villagers in Ryongo-ri and Tongrim-ri should not be contented with their present life, just because they lived happily, eating polished rice and living in modern dwellings. And he taught them how to improve seeds and sharply increase the per-hectare yield of rice by farming in a scientific way. He brought home to villagers again the essence of the Juche farming methods created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in person, and showed them rosy prospects of overall mechanization of agriculture.

It had been one August day in 1947 after liberation when the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited Ryongo-ri. He was much satisfied to note that after land reform tile-roofed houses increased and many homes had

radio sets, sewing machines and wardrobes and sent all children to school. The great leader said to villagers that electric lamps would be seen in the village soon and that huge projects were due to start to irrigate the land and reclaim the vast tidal flats into fertile rice fields. How miserable their life had been before liberation! They would work on empty stomachs and between sighs, thrusting rice seedlings into the earth parched by droughts.

The hearts of the farmers throbbed with great emotion to see the dear leader now in the wake of the glorious footmarks that had saved them from centuries-old backwardness and penury and brought them a new life and unfolded a hope-filled future.

The sun was already setting and it was time he should leave. But the dear leader went to the fishing subworkteam of the Tongrim Cooperative Farm on the lower Chongchon river. He said the West Sea also abounded with fishes, and urged the cooperative farms to build more boats and outfit them with simple fishing tackle so as to supply farmers with fresh fish all the year round.

The river was ebbing just at that time and he made for a tidal flat turning up far and wide in the river mouth. The tidal flat was an islet called Yodopul, which nobody had ever repaired to.

Accompanying officials said that the way was very rough and tried to dissuade him from going there. But he replied that he would blaze a trail and walked across the weedy tidal flat, leaving his footprints behind. He stressed that tidelands should be reclaimed boldly on a big scale. He left the farm in the evening.

Ten years have passed since then. As the saying goes, ten years change the looks of mountains and rivers. But our countryside advances very quickly, compressing ten days into a day and a decade into a year. It is impossible to enumerate all changes effected meanwhile at this blessed, glorious land. "The Tongrim-ri of Mundok County yields 8.7 tons of rice per hectare on an average, and 10.2 tons at the maximum!" "The year-end account settlement and income distribution at the Ryongo Cooperative Farm of Mundok County—A household share of grain averages 9.8 tons. Ko Yong Gun of the fourth workteam gets 18 tons!" These are just a few of the newspaper headlines. "Our farm has turned into a rich, ideal village today. It is unthinkable apart from the lofty plan and boundlessly deep care of the dear leader..." These are the words of An Dong Ok, member of the Tongrim Cooperative Farm, who had the honour of meeting the dear leader ten years ago.

The village in which the managerial board of the Tongrim Cooperative Farm is located, is virtually a modern town. Straight pavements are lined with the attractive house of culture, public service facilities and modernistic multistoried dwellings, which form a good harmony with each other.

Over 300 families moved into well-furnished new dwellings with a central heating system at a time. But such a thing is not confined to this farm.

Many kinds of effective farm machines such as tractors, lorries, rice planters and harvesters work on the fields.

As comprehensive mechanization and application of chemicals are stepped up, farm work has become easier and the vast fields echo with happy songs of bumper harvest every year.

But all this is not what is happening in Ryongo-ri and Tongrim-ri alone. Wherever the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il extends his cherishing care to live up to the lofty plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, miraculous achievements and innovations take place and the people take great pride in the independent and creative lives they enjoy to their heart's content.

Kwon Sam Sok

To Intellectualize Whole Society

In our country today a historic work is in full swing to intellectualize the whole of society in keeping with the policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Intellectualizing the whole of society is a solemn task to raise the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of college graduate so as to obliterate the difference between mental and physical labour left over from the old society and bring about the complete equality of the working people."

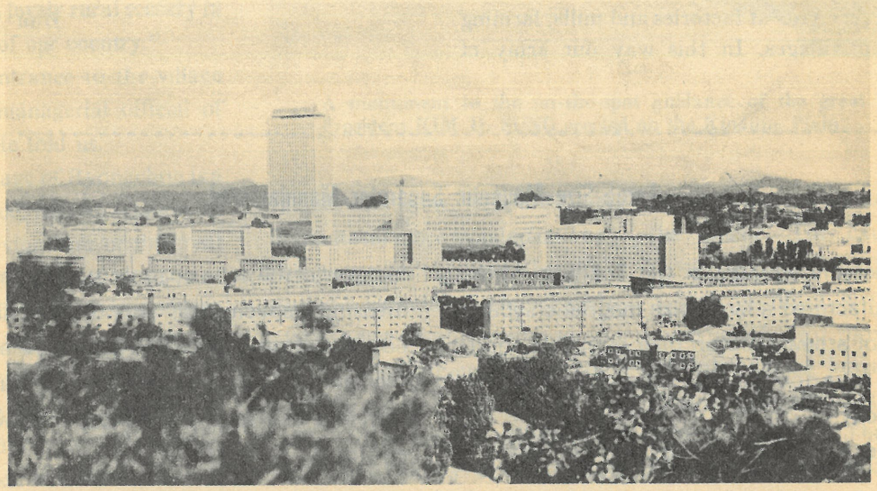
Great successes have already been achieved in this undertaking. Universal 11-year compulsory education has long been effected and higher education systems established in the center and provinces are developing to meet the demands of reality.

Our country had 170 institutions of higher learning in 1980, the year when the Sixth Party Congress was held; later, their number increased along with that of senior specialized schools. In particular, the study-while-working system expanded and developed.

Last year a number of factory and farm colleges, fishermen's colleges and factory senior specialized schools were opened. Among them are a farm college set up in renowned Chongsan-ri, the Kogonwon Industrial College and the Nampo Shipbuilding College.

Furthermore, educators and scientists and material and technical foundations are adequately prepared to further develop the study-while-working system.

Take the case of the Komdok Industrial College. It has 12 laboratories or research rooms which deal with boring machines, ore-dressing, automation,



Partial view of KIM IL SUNG University

transport by pipe, cable and belt conveyer, and so on. There are over 10,000 experimental tools of some 60 kinds. This college has several thousand visual aids and various machines for practical training and a library stocked with tens of thousands of books. In this way all our colleges have excellent conditions for education.

As our higher education system displays its vitality, the quality of education improves and the cultural and intellectual level of society as a whole rises higher and higher.

Many engineers, assistant engineers and other specialists are trained through the study-while-working system as well as at regular higher specialized schools and colleges.

All the 126 miners of the Kumsan pit of the Ryongyang Mine became assistant engineers simultaneously under the study-while-working programme and, then, they entered the factory college, from which they will graduate before long.

The whole of the 50 members of the youth subworkteam of the Sangso Cooperative Farm in Anju County graduated from an agricultural school, while engaged in farming. Now, they all take the correspondence course of an agricultural college. There are many similar cases.

"Student workshops", "student workteams", "student subworkteams", or "student families" multiply every year at factories and mills, farming and fishing villages. In this way our army of intellectuals are snowballing.

Our intellectuals educated through the superior education system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are playing a great role in all fields of revolution and construction, giving full play to their Chajusong and creativity. They admirably solve scientific and technological problems arising in practice, thereby contributing greatly to making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based.

We are exerting dynamic efforts to intellectualize the whole society, while consolidating and developing the successes already gained.

First of all, we are endeavouring to radically raise the quality of education to meet the requirements of developing reality by carrying through the "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. We are conducting a variety of work to prepare adequate educational conditions, keep improving the content and method of education and to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the teachers.

Also we are preparing in a far-sighted way for compulsory higher education, while making great efforts for development of universal 11-year compulsory education. Thus, our people advance confidently towards the complete intellectualization of the whole of society.

Han Myong Bok

Large-Size Magnetic Separator Manufactured

Recently workers of the Tokhyon Mine manufactured a large-size magnetic separator of a new type on their own in a short time, thus doubling the mine's ore-dressing capacity.

The new machine devised and manufactured at the mine not only quadrupled the dressing capacity but also raised ratio of concentration 4 per cent. It is also economical in that it can save several thousand mandays and several ten thousand kwh of electricity.

Account of Visit

Flowering Modern Farm Village

Some time ago we visited the village of Ryongchon in Hwangju County.

Golden ears of rice waved over the fertile fields, and the orchard which spread as far as the eye could see were thick with fruits emitting an intoxicating scent.

From the top of a hillock we looked over the whole village, which was a picture, indeed.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Truly our countryside is like a beautiful picture scroll.

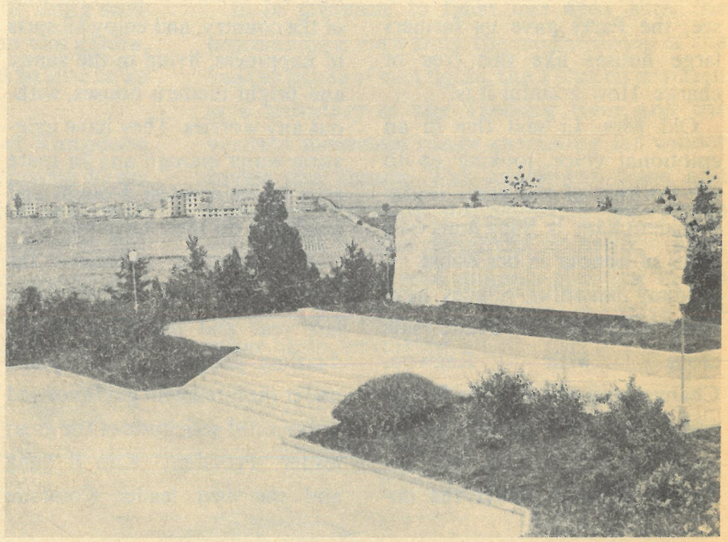
"There is lovely rural scenery in every area of our country."

At the entrance to the village we met a managerial official of the farm. He told us.

"Our village of Ryongchon is a blessed place, indeed. Thanks to the deep loving care of the great leader and our Party, we farmers live in a cultured modern village like this, which is little different from a town."

We were ushered by him directly into the centre of the village.

When seen from afar, this village had peculiar charms as a cultured Korean socialist farm village, and now, inside it, we found it still more wonderful. The village was built up around multi-storied buildings, which included a large house of culture with some 700 seats. So it resembled part of a town.



A monument to the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader President KIM IL SUNG erected on the Kindung Plain

We looked round the barber's and other shops cozily built, before we went over to the volleyball, basketball, and table tennis courts on the outskirts of the village. The catering and sports facilities were flawless.

The dwellings were likewise splendid. The two, three and four-storied dwelling houses built in diverse styles, seemed to be boasting of themselves. The dwellings had wide yards around them surrounded by fences of appropriate height. And their interior was so

neat and tidy. The sunny living rooms were furnished in a modernistic way and the walls were pasted with beautiful flower-patterned papers. Everything we saw was incomparably better than that in old peasant houses.

"This is like a dream. When I was a child I took a look at a famous landlord's house in a large town. But I could never see a wonderful house like this. You see, the Party gave us farmers large houses like this free of charge. How grateful it is!"

Old Mrs. Li said this in an emotional voice, looking up to the portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung hung on a place of honour in her house.

Many beautiful villages have been built in our countryside along with Ragwon, Changgwang and Munsu Streets and other new streets soaring high in the capital city of Pyongyang built under the unbounded loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party.

It is beyond our power to describe all about the happiness enjoyed by the people of the Ryongchon village at present.

Before liberation the people in this part of the country were too poor to offer even a bowlful of water to a wayfarer. But, today they are owners of land, masters of the country, and enjoy all sorts of happiness, living in the sunny and bright modern houses, without any worries. They have irrigation water enough and to spare even in the severest drought and machines do their farming.

A foreigner visited the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm last year and marvelled at the dazzling progress it had made under the intelligent guidance and unbounded solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. He remarked: "This farm has every look of a modern socialist village." It is by no means accidental.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung visited the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm on a number of occasions for firsthand guidance. He not only illumined the road for the farm to take but also showed it many favours. Now, the farm was able to level and rezone its fields composed of tiny patches of land on a large scale, introduce a sprinkling system in the non-paddy fields and use numerous machines in farming, which increased its output of food grains 12 times. In addition, many dwelling houses were erected.

We left Ryongchon-ri rather gratified, hardly able to take our eyes off the beautiful village in the sunset glow.

Pak Han Jun

Agitational activities at a field for better results

Nature of Korea

MT. PONGHWA

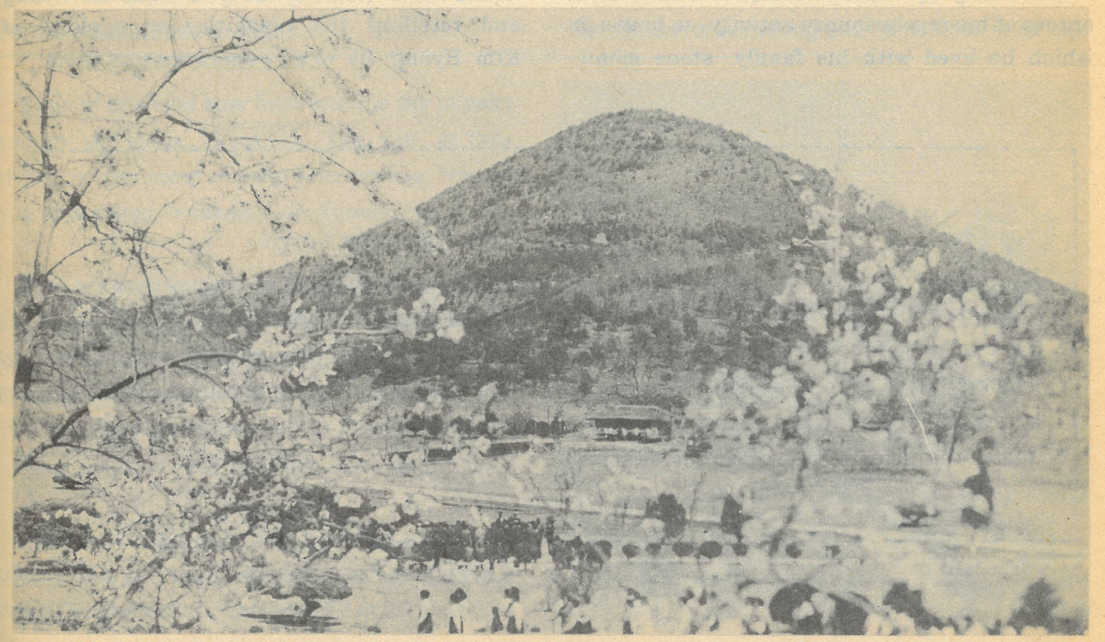
Mt. Ponghwa is one of the scenic mountains near Pyongyang, which are closely associated with our revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"There are many countries on the globe, but those as beautiful and good to live in as our homeland are rare."

The mountain rises in Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province, nearly 40 km from the downtown of Pyongyang. It is a small mountain, about 200 metres above sea level. But it is beautiful with its singular shape and luxuriant trees. The adjacent scenery is also enthralling. In olden times, when foreign invaders attacked our country, our ancestors used to build fires on the mountain as a warning. Hence its name Ponghwa or a torch.

It is pleasant to feast our eyes with the commanding view from the mountaintop of the vast expanse of rich fields, the Yolpa river which is a tributary of the Taedong river and the verdant mountain range extending far yonder under the clouds. The exuberant trees and blooming flowers in the mountain also please visitors. It is also delightful to see roe deer, hares and other wild animals thriving in the thickets and skylarks, orioles, magpies and other birds twittering.



The mountain has become famous within and without particularly because it is associated with the childhood of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the immortal revolutionary activities of his parents—Kim Hyong Jik, outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, and Kang Ban Sok, distinguished leader of the communist women's movement in our country.

In the village at the foot of the mountain stands as of old the Myongsin School, which was built and run by Kim Hyong Jik in the 1910s to train young people to be dependable patriots. His statue stands at a place of honour in front of the school.

On the mid-slope of the mountain is an old site where he had secret meetings with members of the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, and met his comrades coming from different parts of the country. Beneath it is a spot where he would take his morning exercise.

The village preserves many historic mementoes of his revolutionary activity—a house in which he lived with his family, stone monuments of the Pisok-gye, etc. Visitors are also much impressed by his everlasting revolutionary achievements while inspecting a monument to him and the Ponghwa Revolutionary Museum. A shallow well is also preserved in the village, a reminder of the lofty character of Kang Ban Sok.

At the foot of the mountain lies Malbawi or horse rock on which the respected leader President Kim Il Sung would play at soldiers and foster Herculean strength in his childhood to smash Japanese imperialist marauders.

Indeed, the whole length and breadth of the mountain is impregnated with the imperishable revolutionary exploits and spirit of his parents and deeply imprinted with his great footmarks left behind by him in childhood.

Today many of our working people and students visit the Ponghwa revolutionary site which has been built up so nicely. Foreign friends also frequent the place.

The mountain will thrive evergreen, telling and retelling the revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong Jik to all generations to come.

New 100-Cubic Metre Screw Compressor

Workers and three-revolution team members at the Tanchon Mining Machinery Factory made a novel 100-cubic metre screw compressor. Its weight is one-fifth of that of the piston compressor with the same capacity now widely in use, and its bulk only one-fourth. The new, simple yet highly efficient machine will contribute greatly to the development of our mining industry.

Broad-Billed Roller of Mt. Myohyang

From ancient times various birds come in great numbers to Mt. Myohyang, one of Korea's celebrated mountains. One such is the broad-billed roller, a lovely and beneficial bird.

The broad-billed rollers of Mt. Myohyang are protected in our country as a natural monument. And the woods in which they breed are designated as a nature reserve.

The bird has a dark green body. Its bills and legs are red and its head dark chestnut. Its wings are rather long against the length of the body. They have white spots on green ground, which stand out very beautifully in flight.

Birds of this kind soar high into the sky in pairs and shriek "kkaek, kkaek" or "kae, kae" as they alight on their roost or neighbouring tree. Hence, it is also called "kaekaebi" in Korean.

They are seen few and far between in our woods and valleys except the northern highlands from late April to May every year. But they fly into Mt. Myohyang in particularly large numbers.

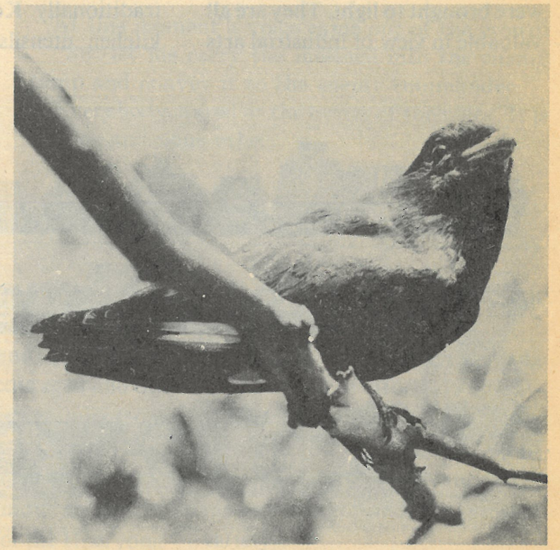
They usually breed between June and July.

They build nest in hollow trees or old nests of other birds, and lay three to five white eggs at a time. They brood over the eggs 22 or 23 days. The parents feed chicks together for about 20 days. They dispel other birds that try to get nearer to their nest.

They prey on mainly harmful insects including beetle, so they play the role of "protector" of crops and woods in summer.

Also, they are pretty in appearance and have a sweet voice, which not only add to the beauty of the mountain but please the visitors.

When the mountain turns crimson with maples in autumn, these beneficial birds go to the southern lands for wintering and come back in spring.



Graceful and Attractive Hoeryong Ceramics

Hoeryong ceramics are famous from ancient times as a Korean speciality.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"From olden times our people waged an unyielding struggle against the tyranny of the feudal rulers and foreign invaders, and developed science and culture by their own creative labour and wisdom, thus making Korea famous in the East."

Recently the Central Committee of the Artists' Union carried out an excavation at Hoeryong to collect precious cultural relics in accordance with the Party's plan. Through the excavation, many Hoeryong wares were brought to light. They are all valuable in view of industrial arts and archaeology.

We visited of late an atelier of the union to take a look at the latest excavations of Hoeryong wares.

An industrial artist received us and led us to a room in which the excavations were on display. He said, "Hoeryong ceramics unearthed this time are over 150 pieces all told."

At first glance, we were enthralled by the beauty of the ceramics which exquisitely conform with our national sentiments. They are unique in colouration and multifarious in style. We halted first in front of some tablewares and cooking vessels. There were various table sets which are traditionally Korean, a host of kitchen utensils and vessels for storing food. Among others there was a ceramic cooking pot which was unique in colouration and had even a lid. According to an explanation, the cooking pot had been made over a hundred years ago and was an invaluable find with a view to studying the features of Hoeryong ceramics.

Besides the cooking pot, some tablewares patterned after the shapes of animals and plants also called our attention.

A mud turtle-shaped ceramic kettle not only looked exactly a tottering mud turtle but also makes out singular sounds while liquor or water is poured out of it, which always pleases its user, they said.

A tree leaf-shaped cup is very plain yet novel in idea and simple in composition. It is an excellent work of industrial arts.

We could have a better understanding of the artistic and practical value of Hoeryong ceramics as we looked round flower pots, fish bowls, flower vases, etc. The flower vase was not so big, but it looked so elegant and caught our eyes. The soft curves, plain decoration, beautiful colour and shining glaze make it a fine work of industrial arts, flawless in every respect.

The Hoeryong ceramic flower vase resembles the Koryo celadon and the white porcelain of the Li dynasty by the glimpse of their appearance. But it has unique features entirely different from these two latter.

Hoeryong ceramics have other features. The Hoeryong ceramic flower tray contains water which is said to remain fresh for a very long time to keep flowers alive.

Other ceramics of Hoeryong have more or less similar features. For these features and superiority, our ancestors encouraged and developed Hoeryong ceramics from long before the period of Three Kingdoms. The ceramics have become world-famous today.

The demands for the Hoeryong ceramics are ever increasing now not only among Koreans but among foreigners as well.

We left the atelier, expecting much from the efforts of the artists to develop the superb tradition of Hoeryong ceramics and help producing many more ceramics better and in greater variety.

Pak Song Su

Old Tale

Ok Soe *and* Sun Nyo

Once upon a time there was a village called Chaegol in a walled town in the province of Hwanghae. In this village there lived a young man named Ok Soe and a lass named Sun Nyo. They had long been in love with each other.

Ok Soe's parents had died when he was a child and he worked for a nobleman's family as a hired hand. Sun Nyo lived from hand to mouth. Her mother had died when she was a little child and her hunter father, too, died later.

The young lovers were so poor that they could not get married in spite of their anxious desire. Village folks felt pity for the young people and collected some rice for them and provided them with clothes for the wedding ceremony. Now, Ok Soe and Sun Nyo fixed the date of wedding and anxiously waited for the day to come.

But, just around that time foreign troops invaded the country. The news spread to the whole of the walled town and Korean troops and village folks rose up as one in the battle to defend the country. They drove the enemy back every time they tried to break into the town. In face of their strong defence, the enemy at last gave up their attempt to storm the walled town and encamped outside it.

But, all of a sudden, a messenger came from the Court and made the following announcement: "His Majesty the King does not want you people to shed blood, and instructs you not to fight the foreign invaders but make peace with them. Therefore, you should melt your arms and make farm implements out of them and exert great efforts for farming."

No sooner had the royal messenger finished the announcement than the soldiers and townsfolk vied with each other to express their determination.

"Crops won't grow in the land run over by foreign invaders. Even if they grow, we can't have them. We would rather shed our blood and die than give up to the enemy the land where our forefathers are sleeping in peace."

This is what they declared. The royal messenger was infuriated to hear this. "How dare you reject the King's orders? Take and convey this to the enemy commander right away." He produced the message addressed to the enemy commander, containing a proposal for peace. Nobody would accept it, however. The messenger was in such fury that he drew his sword as if to behead the dissenters.

At this moment a voice came out of the crowd.

"Sir, let me carry the message into the enemy camp and convey it to the enemy commander."

Everybody stared at the owner of the voice. It is Ok Soe and none other.

"Why, you...."

"You rascal, you mean to take the message?"

Angry voices rose on every hand, but Ok Soe received a set of armour from the royal messenger without a word. He girt on a sword, too, and mounted a horse and galloped out of the gate of the town.

Sun Nyo's heart was torn to shreds. Though a hired hand, her lover had been such a man of integrity and with a lofty sense of obligation that he had been loved by all village folks. And, now, he ignored them and chose the road to treachery to the country. This was a bolt from the blue. She wondered and wondered, but she was not inclined to think that Ok Soe would make peace with the enemy.

Twilight began to settle in the walled town. But there was no word from Ok Soe who had gone alone into the enemy camp. Now, the night was far advanced. The soldiers and villagers in the town kept themselves on the alert and continued with preparations for battle.

The morning came. Sun Nyo, who had sat all the night through, was astounded to find her lover's horse standing lonely outside the town's wall. She was gripped by an ominous presentiment. She was sure something had gone wrong with Ok Soe, and she made a grim resolve. She visited her father's grave in the mountain.

"Father, though not yet married to Ok Soe, I have long regarded him as my husband," she said. "Since he was stigmatized as a traitor, I can't just sit with arms folded as his wife. Though a woman, I think I should make my way into the enemy camp and kill even an enemy soldier to fulfill my duty as a Korean. Then I will not regret even if I die."

Back home Sun Nyo made a mixture of powder and lead, which her father had used for hunting, and wrapped it in a silk cloth. She infiltrated into the enemy camp and tried to grasp the situation. But she could see only the hateful faces of the aggressors. Among them was a fellow who had lost one of his arms and was groaning his face distorted with pain. He was none other than the enemy commander. She felt as if her eyes started out of her head for burning hatred. Then, she happened to witness an unexpected scene. There was a man tied to a wooden pillar. She watched him closely to find out it was Ok Soe her lover. Ok Soe too was taken aback, his eyes glued to her.

The day before Ok Soe had come to the enemy's camp and put up a desperate fight with enemy soldiers. He intended to strike the enemy commander on his head but he missed it and cut off his arm instead.

Sun Nyo approached Ok Soe unobserved and whispered.

"I'm going to follow you, my dear. I'm sorry to die. All this is because of the foreign invaders."

These words evoked a satisfied smile from her lover. At the moment the enemy spotted Sun Nyo and rushed at her. Glaring at the attackers the woman shouted, "Enemies, pounce on me if you want to!" She threw the bundle wrapped in the silk cloth into one of the campfires. There was a thunderous explosion which wiped out all the enemy soldiers around, including the commander. The news angered the royal messenger. But the people of Chaegol village and soldiers joined hands and went over to a general offensive to repulse the aggressors. The battle did not last long. Most of the invading troops were killed and those who remained alive fled.

After the victorious fight there was held a wedding ceremony of Ok Soe and Sun Nyo amid the blessings of the village folks. It is said that Ok Soe and Sun Nyo lived happily for many, many years with the villagers.

Powerful International Support for the Korean People

—The Conference of African Governments to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea—

The Conference of African Governments to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Lome, the capital of the Republic of Togo, on July 1-2, 1982. It aroused great interest of the Korean and the world's people.

The conference sponsored by many African governments was attended by high-ranking delegations and delegates from 25 countries—the party and government delegation of Togo, the government delegation of Seychelles, the party and government delegation of Guinea, the party and government delegation of Madagascar, the government delegation of Upper Volta, the government delegation of Sao Tome and Principe, the government delegation of Benin, the government delegation of Mali, the government delegation of Ghana, the government delegation of the Congo, the government delegation of Zambia, the government delegation of Uganda, the party and government delegation of Rwanda, the government delegation of Equatorial Guinea, the government delegation of Burundi, the government delegation of Guinea-Bissau, the government delegation of Cape Verde, the government delegation of Egypt, the delegate of Libya, the government delegate of Angola, the government delegate of Algeria, the government delegate of Senegal, the government delegation of Somalia, the government delegation of Zimbabwe and the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

Invited to the conference was the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The conference paid deep attention to the present situation of Korea created by national division and seriously discussed ways and means of removing tension and securing durable peace in Korea and activating the movement for international support for and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin, an executive member of the conference, delivered the keynote report and many delegates took the floor.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the question of Korea's reunification is a sacred question of taking back the territory and people seized by foreign aggressors and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and at the same time it is an important question concerning the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world and the world people's common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

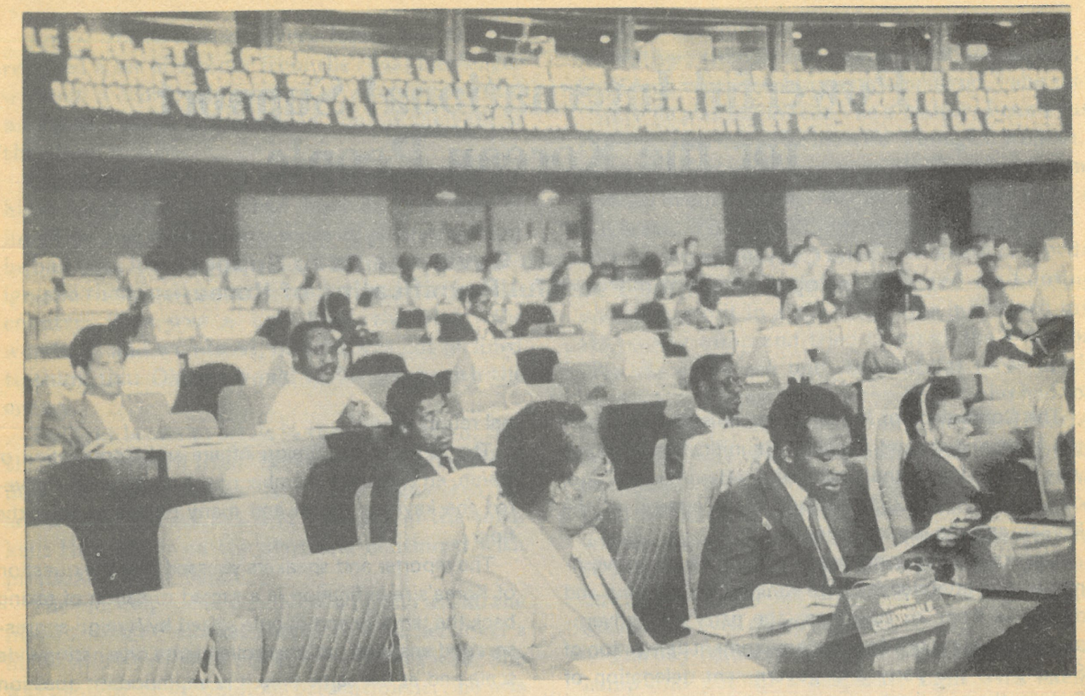
Stating that the reunification of Korea is not only the supreme national aspiration of the Korean people but the unanimous desire of the world's people, they pointed out that this question is an urgent issue which should be solved without fail in view of the trend of the present times advancing along the road of independence and also in view of humanism and world peace.

The US military occupation of south Korea, they said, is the main obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea and the US troops must quit south Korea.

They emphasized that the plan for the country's reunification through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a most reasonable and realistic one which reflects most correctly the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and equitably guarantees the interests of both the north and the south.

The founding of the DCRK will be greatly conducive to eliminating tension on the Korean peninsula, preventing the recurrence of war and maintaining and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world, they noted.

They called upon the governments of all countries to



The attendants

expose and reject resolutely the "two-Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean military fascists and take governmental measures for supporting the reunification of Korea.

At the conference a message addressed to the great leader President Kim Il Sung was adopted with unanimous approval amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The conference also adopted an appeal to the governments of different countries, the democratic forces and the peoples of the world.

Calling upon them to launch a vigorous solidarity campaign for a speedy reunification of Korea in all parts of the world, the appeal declared: The governments of African countries that attended the current conference will, as in the past, invariably extend active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their just cause of independent and peaceful national reunification and make every effort to take concerted action for Korea's reunification in the non-aligned movement and at the United Nations and other international forums.

The Conference of African Governments to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea proved to be a mighty demonstration of international support for and solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people.

The conference greatly inspired the Korean people in their endeavour to prevent the ever-increasing danger of war and permanent division engendered by US imperialist aggressive manœuvres in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country; it dealt hard blows at the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets who are plotting to perpetuate Korea's division, feverishly bent on the creation of "two Koreas" and the provocation of a new war.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Conference of African Governments to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Lome on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the announcement of the July 4 Joint Statement on its splendid success and express deep thanks to the African governments and peoples that sent their representatives to the conference.

In fact, the conference was a significant one which opened up a new phase in strengthening and developing the international campaign of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

South Korean Puppets Are Unfit to Join the Non-Aligned Movement

The Chon Du Hwan clique are isolated and rebuffed internally and externally, and they are resorting to every foul trick to get out of the pitiful plight.

A typical example of this is furnished by what they call the "offensive to join the non-aligned movement" and the "operation to infiltrate into the third world".

The south Korean puppets are ballyhooing about "amity and friendship" with member states of the non-aligned movement and "economic cooperation" with developing countries. At the same time, they are sending special envoys to these countries to beg them for favour, clamouring that it is their "policy" and "desire" to join the non-aligned movement.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean puppets are unable and unfit to join the third world. South Korea is a colony of the United States, and has military bases of the US imperialists. The south Korean puppets are fellow travellers of the US imperialists in committing barbarities."

The brazen attempt of the south Korean puppets, imperialist stooges who have not an iota of Chajusong, to join the non-aligned movement is an intolerable insult to human conscience.

The South Korean Regime is a Typical Colonial Regime

Fundamentally speaking, the non-aligned movement is a progressive movement inclined towards Chajusong. It does not allow the agents of imperialism to join it.

South Korea is a colony bound up in fetters of US imperialism in all spheres of politics, the economy and culture, and its regime is a puppet regime which was rigged up by the US imperialist aggressors and acts on their instructions.

It is the US embassy that exercises supreme political power in south Korea. As the highest body of the US imperialist field agencies dominating south Korea and a field supervisory machine, the US embassy holds sway over the politics of the puppets.

The south Korean puppets follow the directions of their American masters in doing anything and everything—mapping out policies, making and executing laws, and even stating their views.

During the April 19 Popular Uprising in 1960, for instance, when the south Korean puppet government was overthrown, the dismissal of Syngman Rhee and the setting up of "Ho Jong's caretaker government" was decided on by the then US ambassador MacConoi.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan became a US special agent already in his teens and has ever since been trained as a faithful servitor of US imperialism. While hatching a plot to terminate Pak Jung Hi who proved to be of no use any more, the US imperialists designated the homicide Chon Du Hwan for a puppet to replace him.

The US imperialists also hold the reigns of the south Korean economy. All branches of the south Korean economy are controlled by US monopolies through the "ROK-US Joint Economic Commission" and the "United States Economic Cooperation Mission in South Korea".

The illegal presence of the US imperialist armed forces of aggression in south Korea underlies the American colonial rule in south Korea. Military domination over south Korea, therefore, holds the most important place in their ruling machine. At present, all the operational commanding powers of the south Korean puppet army is under the control of the US imperialists.

Ryang Yu Chan, former south Korean ambassador to the United States, observed: "At present the United States places all of our weapons under its control. Moreover, it controls our use of gasoline and supplies us with only two days' amount. Such being the case, no one can move the ROK army as he wants without US approval." (south Korean paper

Taejon Ilbo dated August 16, 1978)

As seen above, the south Korean "government" is a puppet regime which cannot exercise any sovereignty and acts only under the command of the US imperialists. How can such a puppet regime dare to join in the sacred non-aligned movement guided by the basic idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

A Band of Fascist Hangmen

The present rulers of south Korea are villainous fascist hangmen who oppose Korea's reunification and obstruct the democratization of south Korean society at the instigation of the US imperialists.

Under the puppets' fascist dictatorship the south Korean people are deprived of their elementary freedoms and rights and their patriotic advance for social progress and national reunification is suppressed severely. The patriotic people, youth and students, and democrats who cry for democracy and peaceful reunification are arrested, imprisoned, tried and punished. Progressive and democratic political parties and organizations are dissolved by force and the legal activities of democratic forces are harshly punished by "law".

The traitor Chon Du Hwan who seized power in south Korea is a human scum who does not deserve any contact with member states of the non-aligned movement.

Chon the traitor who has grown to be a "top-grade stooge" of the US imperialists is a homicidal maniac possessed of an unpatriotic and anti-national temperament and the cruelty of a fascist murderer. This archfiend who became "President" at the point of bayonet through the backstage manipulation of the US imperialists is a hangman and a heinous traitor to the nation who massacred fellow countrymen to satisfy his greed for power and ensure the security of US imperialist colonial rule.

It is well known to the world public that under the direct instructions of the US imperialists the cutthroat Chon Du Hwan mobilized a large armed force and up-to-date war equipment in the savage repression of the peaceful demonstrators in Kwangju and soaked the whole city in a sea of blood in May 1980. His fratricidal genocide was a madness which would have astounded fascist homicides as Hitler and Tojo.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan begs for the permanent presence of US troops in south Korea and has turned south Korea into a huge armory, a powder magazine and a hotbed of war with up-to-date war equipment given by his master.

In the south of the Korean peninsula large-scale war exercises are staged against our Republic almost every day.

Wicked Enemy of the People of the New-emerging Countries

The south Korean puppets appear wherever the imperialists are engaged in war, aggression, subversion, conspiracy and intervention against the third world countries and commit indelible crimes against their peoples.

It is well known to the world that the south Korean puppets sent hundreds of thousands of young and middle-aged south Koreans to the battle-fields of Viet Nam and made them win notoriety as a "shock force" of the US imperialists' "scorched earth operations".

Whenever the Israeli invaders started an aggressive war against the Arab people, the south Korean puppets supported and defended them, falsely propagating that "the Arab side provoked the war". During the fourth Middle East war they dispatched their pilots to Israel and even planned to send "ground volunteers". When Israel occupied some areas of the Arab countries they highly praised the Israeli Zionists as the "heroes of desert".

Particularly, when the people's revolutionary struggle was at its height in Zimbabwe and Nicaragua, the south Korean puppets extended every political and military support to the Smith and the Somoza cliques and sent military personnel to help them stamp out the liberation struggles of the peoples there.

The south Korean puppets who had long maintained "close ties of friendship" with the South African racists, insulted the just struggle of the native people against the apartheid of the racist clique and supported their atrocious suppression.

Their proposals for "economic cooperation" and "assistance" are no more than a sugar-coated trick. It is self-evident that the south Korean puppets who are gasping under a heavy foreign debt amounting to tens of billions of dollars cannot afford to give "aid" to anyone.

The true colours of the Chon Du Hwan clique as the vicious enemy of the peoples of the non-aligned countries are exposed also by their espionage activities and tricks carried out against newly-emerging countries on US-made scripts.

Last year the traitor Chon Du Hwan, during his Southeast Asian tour, preached the US imperialist strategy for the domination of the Pacific and openly sought the formation of a new military bloc covering this region. This furnishes another clear evidence of the fact that the south Korean puppets are challenging the peace-loving people of Asia and the world as the US imperialists' running dogs.

To give still another example, the "diplomats" of the south Korean puppet embassy in Iran were caught red-handed by the Iranian people while perpetrating espionage acts in place of the former US embassy, and severely punished and expelled.

Nevertheless, the south Korean puppets try hard to disguise themselves as a "friend" of non-aligned countries, the third world countries. How brazen-faced they are!

The traitor Chon Du Hwan attempts to infiltrate into the third world just like a wolf who tries to go into a flock of sheep, wearing sheepskin. They are scheming to worm their way into the ranks of non-aligned nations and the third world countries and undermine their unity and cohesion and divide them, thereby having them victimized by the imperialist strategy of destroying them by piecemeal. By doing this the traitor Chon Du Hwan wants to win "trust" and "favour" from his imperialist master and realize his ambition to prolong his term of office.

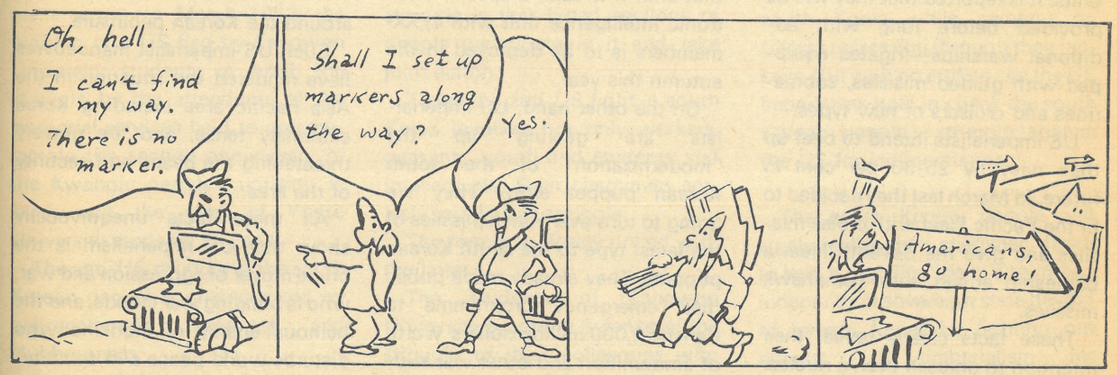
Today the impudent acts of the Chon Du Hwan clique designed to join in the non-aligned movement is arousing unanimous hatred and indignation among the world's people.

When the foreign ministers conference of the non-aligned nations was held in Lima, the south Korean puppets tried to attend it with a view to joining in the non-aligned movement, but they were rebuffed and driven away. They met with similar mishaps at a number of other international conferences.

Now, many countries are breaking diplomatic relations with south Korea, refusing to deal with the Chon Du Hwan clique.

The peoples of the third world countries are sharpening their vigilance against the Chon Du Hwan fascist gang who wag their tails dagger in bosom. The south Korean puppets are unfit to join the non-aligned movement and the third world.

Searchlight (in south Korea)



US Imperialism Builds Up Its Armed Forces of Aggression in and around South Korea

During his recent trip round the Asia-Pacific area, US Vice-President Bush declared that the US was a "Pacific nation" both historically and geographically, and should strengthen its armed forces in this part of the world.

His blunt declaration made clear the US intention to put this area under its military control.

In order to attain their aggressive design, US imperialists are stepping up arms build-up in this area. Data reveals that the US armed forces in the Far East increased by 11,000 last year, thus amounting to more than 135,000 in all.

There are 45,000 US troops permanently stationed in Japan, of which 30,000 are manned on Okinawa. The US imperialist armed forces of aggression in south Korea are over 40,000 strong.

The US Pacific Command has tens of warships including six aircraft carriers, nuclear and diesel-engined submarines, a great number of aircraft and marine corps units. It is reported that they will be provided before long with additional warships—frigates equipped with guided missiles, submarines and cruisers of new types.

US imperialists intend to beef up their navy by 25-30 per cent in future. In March last they decided to fit the Pacific Fleet with cruise missiles and give the Seventh Fleet a battleship armed with Tomahawk missiles.

These facts clearly reveal their intention to unleash even a nuclear war in the Asia-Pacific area.

US imperialists attach special importance to the Korean peninsula in their Far East strategy, and are sharply increasing their armed forces in south Korea and adjacent areas.

Their new "programme" started early this year is now being stepped up full steam. According to this programme to bring more troops of aggression into south Korea, US imperialists have newly deployed "F-16" fighter-bombers and "A-10" close-support fighters, built a "strategic air control station" and doubled the naval force.

US imperialists armed their troops in south Korea with up-to-date weapons such as 155 mm self-propelled howitzers and portable missiles, brought into south Korea sophisticated weaponry and equipment including tanks and radars of the latest type, and are out to deploy even neutron warheads and theatre nuclear missiles.

The US Department of Defence has decided to set up a large intelligence base in south Korea and, to that end, it is said, a special electronic intelligence unit with 1,500 members is to be deployed in the autumn this year.

On the other hand, US imperialists are gearing up the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army. They are going to turn over Hawk missiles of the latest type to the south Korean puppets. They already made public their emergency programme to transfer 2,000 million dollars' worth of ammunition and other war supplies to them.

According to the Japanese paper "Nihonkeizai Shinbun", US imperialists intend to hand over 210 million dollars' worth of weaponry to the south Korean puppets in 1983, 44 million dollars more than this year, and offer a huge amount of dollars for the purchase of arms and modernization of their war industry and the puppet army by 1986.

All these facts patently show that US imperialists are now in great haste to unleash another war in Korea. They plan to complete by the end of the 1980s the build-up of a military strength enough to carry out "three wars" simultaneously in Europe, the Arabian gulf and the Far East including Korea. In the Pacific area in particular, they are turning the spearhead of aggression to the Korean peninsula. Their arms build-up in south Korea is a premeditated activity to attain that very purpose.

In order to enkindle another war in Korea, US imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression not only in south Korea but also on Okinawa and elsewhere around the Korean peninsula.

Such US imperialist manoeuvres have rendered the situation in the Asia-Pacific area including Korea extremely tense, and are gravely threatening the peace and security of the area.

All these facts unequivocally show that US imperialism is the prime mover of aggression and war, who is bringing war clouds, and the heinous enemy of mankind who disturbs world peace and security.

Kim Gyu Il

Fierce Flames of Anti-US National-Salvation Struggle

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Notwithstanding the desperate attempts of the US imperialists and their stooges, the colonial rule in south Korea today finds itself in an ever-deepening crisis and the revolutionary spirit of the people is mounting still higher."

Of late the flames of the struggle of the south Korean people against the United States are raging fiercely. This marks a turn in the history of their save-the-nation struggle.

Anti-US slogans appeared after the Kwangju incident in May 1980, and the struggle against the US has since been developing without letup in south Korea.

In the first half of this year anti-US activities were reported to have taken place on some 40 occasions. They include the setting fire to the "US Cultural Centre" and the "Walker Hill", a US army's amusement centre, in March 1982; the burning of a US flag by Kangwon University students in April; the struggle by the attendants of the memorial services held to commemorate the second anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising in May; and the case of Yonse University students in June.

The anti-US struggle of the south Korean people is characterized by unprecedented fierceness and stubbornness.

The south Korean people brand US imperialism as the enemy of the nation and gainsay its occupation of south Korea and colonial rule.

They scatter leaflets carrying slogans "Yankees, go home!" and "We oppose US support for the Chon Du Hwan regime" and throw stones at the riot police. For example, on May 27, over 1,500 students of Tongguk University in Seoul bravely fought for four hours with the riot police equipped with clubs and tear-gas bombs, showering stones upon them.

South Koreans have become so valorous that they set fire to the "US Cultural Centre", US imperialist outpost of ideological and cultural aggression, and threw the Stars and Stripes into flames.

Foreign press reports say that since the Korean war there have been no such cases as the burning of an American official establishment and a US flag in south Korea.

Another remarkable aspect of the south Korean people's anti-US struggle is that broad sections of people participate in it and take joint action.

Today the anti-US fight in south Korea involves not only workers, peasants, youth and students and intellectuals. Even clergymen actively join in this struggle.

The former is closely united with the latter.

The students of Kangwon University fought in defence of the struggle of their colleagues who had burnt the "US Cultural Centre". Clergymen not only hid these patriotic students but also issued a statement condemning the US policy of occupation of south Korea and supporting the incendiarism of the "US Cultural Centre".

In Seoul thousands of young people praised the consciencious religionists who had protected the students involved in the case of the "US Cultural Centre" and protested against the Chon Du Hwan clique's repression of them.

The anti-US struggle of the south Korean people is the eruption of their pent-up wrath against the American imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of our nation, who have inflicted untold misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people; it is a severe punishment meted out to the US imperialists and their stooges.

Now, the US imperialists resort to every placatory and deceptive tactics to quench the flames of the ever-intensified anti-US struggle in south Korea while carrying on savage repression through their lackeys. But with no artifice can the US imperialists hold in check the south Korean people's struggle against the US for independence.

The south Korean people will surely realize their cherished desire to lead a dignified life in a reunified independent sovereign state devoid of foreign forces by fighting out against US imperialism for independence.

US Imperialism Is the Author of the Lebanon Affair

The developments in Lebanon are really threatening.

The Israeli aggressors who have occupied southern Lebanon and other broad areas of the country by a large-scale invasion, continue to perpetrate mass destruction and slaughter through scorched earth operations even after the "ceasefire". The blood-thirsty beasts committed a genocide against Palestinians, irrespective of age or sex, and destroyed dwelling houses, schools, hospitals, and historical relics and buildings in ancient towns through bombing and shelling. As a result, in a month following the start of the invasion no less than 35, 000 people were killed or wounded, and 800,000 lost their homes and are wandering about streets as refugees.

It is none other than the US imperialists who caused this tragic disaster.

This is clear from the following facts.

At the end of May last the US imperialists called the Israeli defence minister into Washington for a war confab and immediately afterwards the large-scale armed invasion was started. When the Israeli aircraft bombed Beirut on June 4, the world public scathingly lashed at the aggressors. But the US kept silence about it. On the day after the Israeli troops started their armed aggression, the US hastily withdrew its 25 diplomats and their families from Lebanon. It did this because it knew beforehand that the Israeli invasion would be rapidly extended to the capital of Lebanon. On June 8 the US put a veto on the draft resolution of the UN Security Council on the cessation of hostilities by the Israeli army and its withdrawal from Lebanon. Simultaneously with this, the then US Secretary of State Haig declared to the press in London that the US would not apply sanctions against Israel and put off arms delivery to her. As soon as Israel unleashed the aggressive war, the US imperialists dispatched a squadron of aircraft to the Mediterranean Sea to threaten the Palestinian people and Lebanon while giving support to the military operations of Israel.

In this way the US imperialists not only incited Israel to invade Lebanon and provided her with conditions for expanding the war, but also egged her on to prolong her occupation of Lebanon and stamp out the Palestinian resistance movement.

When Israeli aggression was at its height, Begin went to Washington at the call of his master and had a confidential talk with Reagan. After the talk he bragged that Israel would "put an end to the existence of the Palestinian Liberation Organization itself." It goes without saying that this arrogant declaration shows the very intention of US imperialism.

Illustrative of this are the facts that on June 19 a US government spokesman put forward a proposal that the Palestinian resistants lay down their weapons and surrender, and that Habib, a roving US envoy who presented himself as an "arbitrator" in the Lebanon affair, harped on the same tune.

Commenting on the scene of Reagan parting with Begin after their three-hour closed meeting in Washington, an ABC telecast reporter observed that from their hilarious mood "it is clear that the United States and Israel have the same objectives in Lebanon".

The Israeli defence minister said that "the Israeli troops will stay in Lebanon as long as it is deemed necessary" and the purpose of their presence in Lebanon is to establish a government to their liking. This reveals Israel's sinister design to prolong her occupation of southern Lebanon, wipe out the Palestinian resistance movement and establish there a pro-Israeli puppet regime. Meanwhile, the US Secretary of State strongly defended Israel's aggression, declaring that the US did not demand the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon.

It is clear to everyone that Israel and the US have the same objectives and common interests in the invasion of Lebanon.

All facts show that Israel has invaded Lebanon according to a script produced by the US imperialists and they are the author and wirepuller of the Lebanon affair.

In fact Israel's aggression in Lebanon serves as a lever for the US imperialists to put into effect their Middle East strategy. Already in the summer of 1958 they attempted to realize their aggressive design in Lebanon through their own armed forces, but in vain. Today the trigger-happy elements in the Reagan Administration are determined to fulfil their unrealized ambition at the expense of the Israeli stooges.

It is the consistent strategy of US imperialism to destroy one Arab country after another by driving out Israel as a "shock force" and bring the Middle East under their control. To carry out this strategy they supplied Israel with more than 2,000 million dollars' worth of up-to-date military equipment and lethal weapons every year, and during the current war, too, they have kept supplying the aggressor with various kinds of lethal weapons.

Meanwhile, the US imperialists are craftily working to entrench themselves in the Middle East by stationing "multi-national armed forces" to be formed around US troops in southern Lebanon occupied by Israel.

US imperialism and Israel try to terminate the Palestinian resistance movement and carry out their aggressive designs in Arab countries through armed forces and blackmail. This is a mere pipe dream, however.

The Palestinian people and the patriotic forces of Lebanon will develop a life-and-death resistance struggle against the aggressors to the end. The peace-loving people of the world extend active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Arab peoples including the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

In its statement the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declared that it would extend all forms of support and encouragement, including the dispatch of volunteers, if the Palestinian and other Arab peoples requested.

The struggle of the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples against the aggression of US imperialism and Israel will definitely emerge victorious.

What Do They Distort History for?

It was reported that recently the Japanese Ministry of Education approved the primary and middle school textbooks with a revised version on the past Japanese imperialist aggression in Korea.

We cannot bypass the fact that these textbooks describe the Korean people's March 1 Uprising as a "riot", the forced labour as "voluntary" one and Japanese as used as a "common language", which is entirely inconsistent with facts. This is a brazen-faced distortion of history, an intolerable insult to our people and a crafty artifice to beautify the Japanese imperialist aggression in Korea.

Our people cannot suppress their indignation against this unjust action of the Japanese authorities.

History is a record of past facts. Therefore, nobody is allowed to arbitrarily exaggerate or dwarf it or erase or distort it. Our people's March 1 Movement was a sacred, patriotic uprising aimed at opposing the barbarous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and regain the Chajusong of the country and the people. This is a stark historical fact nobody can deny. This is unequivocally described in numerous publications. Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities depict our people's March 1 Uprising as a sort of "riot". They do this in an endeavour to make it appear as a seditious act or violence caused by some "rioters", instead of as an inevitable outcome of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. This is a cunning scheme to justify the past Japanese imperialist aggression in Korea and stamp out the facts of our people's patriotic struggle against the aggression. The same is the case with the forced labour.

Japanese imperialists threw in a tremendous number of armed forces in the Pacific War. They were so short of manpower that they conscripted numerous young and middle aged Koreans at the point of the bayonet. There is no need to recall how these Koreans drafted for forced labour, toiled and moiled and perished at Japanese military bases, mines, munitions plants and construction sites. However, the Japanese authorities advertise such forced labour as a "voluntary" action on the part of

our people, in an attempt to cover up the murderous nature of the forced labour drafting by Japanese imperialists and make it appear as if it were "supported" by some people.

A similar scheme of the Japanese imperialists is seen in the fact that they describe Japanese as a "common language" used in Korea in the past.

In former days, under the pretext of "the same ancestor and the same blood" or "Japan and Korea are one", the Japanese imperialists pursued a policy of assimilation, and forced Koreans to use the Japanese language in a desperate attempt to prevent the Korean language from being written or spoken. By no amount of force or deception, however, could they deprive our people of their language. Our people safeguarded and used our excellent language despite the sanguinary suppression by Japanese imperialism. This is a fact. Claiming that Japanese was used as a "common language", the Japanese authorities try to cloak the criminal policy of eradicating Korean and forcing the Koreans to use Japanese.

It is quite intolerable that the Japanese authorities randomly distort the undeniable historical facts recognized in the world.

They revise textbooks and teach a distorted history to the rising generation. This is aimed to beautify the past Japanese imperialist policy of aggression and infuse them with a militarist idea of aggression. In this way they try to justify their aggressive theory of "Japanese and south Korean community of destiny" and to make ideological preparation to realize the ambition of reinvasion of south Korea and, further, the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Their intention was revealed by the fact that they misrepresent their history of aggression in China and Southeast Asian countries as well as our country.

History cannot and must not be repeated. The revision of the textbooks by the Japanese authorities bespeaks that their militarist nature of aggression has not changed but has revived in a new form.

If they want to atone for their faults and crimes and not to repeat them the Japanese authorities should not falsify historical facts but describe them as they were and enable their people to draw lessons from them.

Under the pretext of "land survey" Japanese imperialists deprive Korean peasants of their land on a large scale

Japanese imperialist aggressors draft Koreans for forced labour and work them like beasts of burden

Struggle for Fair International Financial and Monetary System

Non-aligned, newly-emerging countries are working vigorously to establish a new and fair international financial and monetary system, as part of the struggle for a new international economic order.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned countries should establish a just financial and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations, so as to eliminate the source of international exploitation."

Abolishing the old international financial and monetary system and establishing a new and fair one is an important problem for non-aligned, developing countries in their endeavours to put an end to imperialist exploitation and plunder and attain their economic independence.

Therefore, non-aligned, developing countries have long striven to terminate imperialist despotism in the financial and monetary spheres. This struggle gained momentum in the 1960s.

At the 15th session of the UN General Assembly held in 1960, newly-emerging countries expressed their resolve to wage a powerful struggle for economic independence, maintaining that political independence was a decisive step forward but it did not mean a complete national liberation.

The Charter of the 1st Ministerial Conference of the "77 Group" held in 1967 and the Lima Declaration adopted in 1971 stressed that in order to eradicate economic poverty in developing countries, endeavours should be made to remove the inequality existing in the present world, bring about universal prosperity, and establish a fairer and more rational international economic and social order.

The non-aligned movement is of epochal importance in the struggle of developing countries to establish a new and fair international financial and monetary system.

At six Summit Conferences held since 1961, non-aligned countries discussed international loans for developing countries, the action programme on improving the quality of half-processed and processed goods, the necessity and principle of collective self-reliance and the establishment of a new and fair international financial and monetary system. Appropriate measures were taken with regard to these matters.

Some achievements were registered in the struggle to establish a fair international financial and monetary system. To begin with, developing countries have nationalized banks, thus destroying imperialists' footholds of plunder in the financial and monetary field and establishing their own financial and monetary system.

They have also organized the development fund to restrict the infiltration of foreign monopoly capital and promote mutual cooperation in this field.

Since its establishment in 1973 the African Development Fund loaned 124.5 million dollars to

20 countries or so by 1978.

Opposing imperialist multinational banks and corporations is a link in the struggle to establish a new and fair international financial and monetary system. Today non-aligned, developing countries take concerted action in the struggle against these banks and corporations, denouncing them as "monsters of the 20th century", "invisible empires" and the "world's greatest vampires".

These countries oppose the unequal exchange of values and disparity in negotiated prices, while at the same time exerting positive efforts to defend their permanent ownership over their valuable natural resources and make the most of them in building a new society. They are striving also to establish a "universally and democratically controlled" international financial body in place of the "International Monetary Fund" which serves as an imperialist means of exploitation and plunder.

These countries established regional and semi-regional financial and monetary organizations to counter the old international bodies and are making efforts to set up the Third-World Financial and Monetary Organization, the third-world currency, the Third-World Bank and so on. Particularly, the establishment of the Non-aligned Countries' Solidarity Fund is on the order of the day.

The struggle to establish a fair international financial and monetary system has some characteristic features.

First, it is being waged in close combination with political struggle, as part of the struggle for Chajusong.

The struggle for Chajusong in the financial and monetary field had been waged without any regional or specialized organizations till the 1950s. However, in the 1960s this struggle began to be linked up with political struggle, and in the 1970s it was conducted on a broader and fuller scale at international political organizations. In the 1980s the establishment of a worldwide financial and monetary organization was put on the order of the day and is being stepped up actively.

Second, this struggle is widespread and deep-going. It is not merely confined to securing foreign currencies and settling financial and monetary problems among countries but also deals with a wide variety of problems—money orders and settlement of accounts, price stabilization and custom duties, credits and loans, aid and development funds, founding of the common currency, etc. It has assumed a regional, semi-regional and worldwide nature.

Third, the struggle is shaking the imperialist financial and monetary system to its very foundations.

Fourth, through this struggle solidarity and cooperation is being strengthened among non-aligned, developing countries. They cooperate and interchange each other to overcome difficulties in the financial and monetary field. To cite an example, the Organization of Petroleum Export Countries decided to loan to developing countries 6,700 million dollars or 2 per cent of the gross national output value of the affiliated countries in a single year of 1979.

All the facts show that non-aligned, developing countries can abolish the old international financial and monetary system and establish a new and fair one, if they strengthen cooperation and carry out realizable plans one by one under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The struggle of the people of non-aligned and developing countries for a fair international financial and monetary system will surely be crowned with victory.

Kim Chung Hwan

20 YEARS of Struggle and Advance

The Ugandan people are celebrating the auspicious 20th anniversary of their country's independence amid the struggle to create a new life.

The Korean people extend them warm congratulations on this day.

The Ugandan people shattered the shackles of imperialism and colonialism through their protracted struggle and won independence on October 9, 1962. This was a historic event in their struggle for freedom and liberation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to complete the cause of national liberation, it is necessary to destroy the political and economic footholds of imperialist colonial rule, establish a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture."

After independence the Ugandan government took a succession of measures for national unity, democracy, and social progress.

It nationalized the insurance corporations and banks of imperialist monopolies which had controlled the country's economic arteries.

This was a good takeoff in liquidating the footholds of imperialist plunder and developing the national economy.

It also paid great concern to agriculture, the mainstay of the economy. Measures were taken to eliminate the aftereffects of the colonial single-crop cultivation, and the area under grain cultivation increased with the diligent efforts of the peasants. Consequently, cereals, including rice and wheat, are tended in the land where only coffee and cotton were grown in the past.

Stockbreeding, too, made a big progress under the government's financial support.

Successes were made in the work to develop national industry as well. Underground resources such as copper, cassiterite and apatite were extensively exploited and small and medium-scale factories fed with domestic resources were built.

Educational establishments of different levels have been set up, and students and teachers grow in number and medical care is being improved.

Our people rejoice over the successes of the Ugandan people in creating a new life after independence, as over their own.

Korea and Uganda are both non-aligned and developing countries, and their friendly and cooperative relations are developing satisfactorily today.

The Ugandan Government and people are expressing support and sympathy to our people in their just struggle for national independent and peaceful reunification.

Our people are grateful for this and will continue to strive to strengthen and promote friendly and cooperative relations with the Ugandan people, holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Our people sincerely wish the Ugandan people new successes in their struggle to defend the country's independence and sovereignty and to attain national unity and economic reconstruction.

They Believe in Their Independence

The day when we arrived in the Guinean capital of Conakry, we ascended to the top of a high building on the seashore. We could have a commanding view of the capital. The contour of an island loomed in a thick mist far off the shore.

Our guide said that was Kasa Island which is a recreation ground now but, in the past, was a slave camp associated with tearful stories. He added that on the island colonialists tied slaves to stakes and locked them up in a warehouse before shipping them off. There still are remains of the stakes and warehouse.

His explanation reminded us of the Guinean people's history of sufferings.

The guide continued:

"It was dreadful, indeed. In those days the human dignity of us Guineans were utterly trampled upon, and they were no better than animals. This is because they had no sovereignty. Therefore, the Guinean people rose up in a bloody struggle to gain sovereignty that is dearer than their lives."

The Guinean people fought against the occupiers for a long time arms in hand, and achieved independence in 1958 breaking the chains of colonialism for the first time in West Africa. This ended the tragic history of the Kasa Island, too.

One day we inspected a bauxite mining company. The manager of the company told us that the ground we were standing on consisted of bauxite ores, and that all they had to do was to dig the earth and put it into the furnaces. According to his explanation, Guinea has the world's largest deposit of bauxite and it also abounds in iron, diamond and manganese so that it is called the "treasurehouse" of West Africa.

We also dropped in at an aluminium factory. All the equipment was handled by Guineans. Pointing at the workers the factory manager said:

"In the past colonialists forced the Guinean people into slavery. However, the great idea of independence taught them that the master of one's destiny is oneself and that the strength to hew out one's destiny also lies in oneself. This idea led them to display Herculian strength."

He added that the Guinean people were planning to build a self-reliant national economy and consolidate it.

Looking round the company we could feel the strong pulsation of the people of this country who, having cast off the shackles of slavery, have become their own masters and, under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, are building a new life by their own efforts believing in their own strength.

Next day we visited the agricultural district of Kindia.

Abounding in rivers, this country has very favourable conditions for developing agriculture.

As the state exerts great efforts to develop farming, irrigation projects have been conducted all over the country and great successes have been achieved in the agricultural sphere. They plant rice, maize, broomcorn millet, sorghum and other kinds of grain in the land where only bananas, coffee and pineapples were raised before.

We inspected the Daboya State Farm and looked round the agricultural research institute there. At the institute we found that they were studying methods of cultivating rice suited to the climate of Guinea.

During our stay in this country we could meet numerous passionate people who have made a profound study of great President Kim Il Sung's immortal Juche idea and are disseminating it widely and who are resolved to firmly defend their sovereignty won at the cost of their blood.

Before our departure from Guinea, we visited Emil Tompapa's home at his invitation, which left particularly deep impressions on us. He is a responsible official engaged in the power industry, who visited Korea in 1964. During his visit his chronic disease worsened. Informed of this the great leader President Kim Il Sung had a group of able doctors cure his illness. Upon his recovery he was kind enough to meet him and inquire after his health. And it is said that he even sent precious gifts to the Guinean official on the eve of his departure. Having regained his life he came back home carrying with him the medicines and present for his son given by the great leader. He repeatedly referred to the indescribable joy he had felt at the time.

"...Well, I thought I must be dying and even wrote a testament. However, I handed to my son not the testament but a tricycle impregnated with love and watched him with delight. Just imagine how I felt then." Hearing his story we reaffirmed that though far apart from each other across continents and oceans, Korea and Guinea are linked by unbreakable ties of friendship.

We left Conakry sincerely hoping that the Guinean people believing in their independence would achieve greater successes in their endeavour to create a new life.

An Gyu Ho

Thai Art Troupe in Korea

The national art troupe of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Taveesak Senanarong, deputy chief of the General Directorate of Culture, visited our country from the end of last June to the middle of July.

The troupe performed a number of times in the revolutionary capital city of Pyongyang and provincial cities of Nampo and Wonsan.

They put on the stage various items such as the song and dance "Thailand-Korea Friendship", dances "A battle" and "Dance of Four Provinces", a masque "Tale of Ramayana" and so on.

Through their unique rhythms and delightful dances the artists admirably expressed the feelings of warm friendship of the Thai people for the Korean people and their patriotic spirit of holding dear their national customs and the history of their country. Their performances won the applause of the audience.

During their stay in our country, they visited Mangyongdae and looked round factories, farm villages and places of scenic beauty.

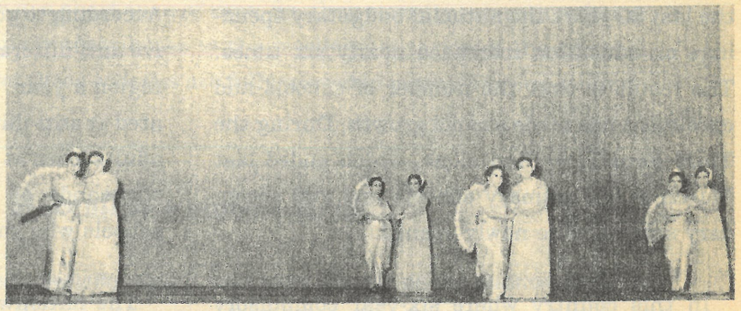
At Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, they took photographs in front of his old house.

Visiting the Arch of Triumph, the Pyongyang Metro, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and Nampo Glassware Factory, they were deeply impressed by the achievements made by our people in socialist construction and their happy life.

The artists spent a joyful time at Mt. Kumgang, Songdowon and Wau Island, famous beauty spots of Korea.

The visit of the national art troupe of the Kingdom of Thailand to our country contributed to further developing friendly relations formed between the two peoples in recent years and to deepening their mutual understanding.

Our people and artists sincerely congratulated the Thai artists for their successful performances in our country and wished them great successes in their activities to develop the national culture and arts of their people.



A scene from the song and dance "Thailand-Korea Friendship"

National Education Develops in Burma

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The question of education acquires still greater importance in countries which have cast off the imperialist, colonial yoke and newly gained their independence."**

Today the Burmese people are achieving great successes in the struggle to create a new life.

Burma directs special attention to the development of educational work to meet the requirements of the building of a new society. In the last 20 years the national budgetary spendings on education increased nearly six times. The result is that the number of schools and enrolment has made a rapid growth. During the Third Four-Year Plan alone, which ended last March, 3,000 primary schools and 200 secondary schools were newly opened.

In this country where six-year compulsory education is in force, the training of teachers is actively pushed ahead. In the 1979-80 school year, more than 5,000 teachers were trained and assigned to primary and secondary schools.

Along with regular education, the study-while-working system such as evening and correspondence courses are well in progress. Rangoon has 28 evening schools with the enrolment of over 15,000 students.

Burma's efforts to train native cadres who are to undertake the building of a new society are a splendid step to guarantee the prosperity of the country and the people.

What is most important and pressing for national education is to enable many working people who had no opportunity of learning in the past, to read and write in their mother tongue.

Burma plans to eradicate illiteracy by 1990 and is vigorously accelerating the work. According to governmental measures an intensive anti-illiteracy campaign is conducted in one region a year. Workers and peasants are educated at anti-illiteracy evening courses and other adults learn at their homes and workplaces from thousands of students of colleges and high schools who volunteer in the campaign.

The nationwide concern and efforts against illiteracy are bearing good fruit. Since the anti-illiteracy drive started at a village in Central Burma 1,500,000 people have been emancipated from illiteracy.

Burma which effectively develops national education like this, will considerably raise the people's cultural and intellectual level and fully meet the domestic demands for native cadres.

Do You Know?

Farm and Fishermen's Colleges

Farm and fishermen's colleges are institutions of higher learning run in farming and fishing villages according to the policy put forth by the great Leader President Kim Il Sung.

The mission of these colleges is to give higher education to the working people engaged in agriculture and fishery and make them competent cadres of the nation.

The education at these colleges are closely linked with productive activities and the students directly apply to production the theories they have learned at their colleges.

These colleges enable the people in the fields of agriculture and fishery to get higher education without divorcing themselves from production. They train intellectuals in large numbers in a short span of time. So, they constitute a rational form of education which positively contributes to the intellectualization of the whole of society. The advantages of these colleges are fully proved in practice in our country.

Haechilbo Rainbow Rock

This rock is a graceful and beautiful natural monument situated on the seashore of North Hamgyong Province.

It was formed as a result of the erosion by sea water over a long period of time. It is 8 metres high and 10 metres wide.

The rock has been called a rainbow rock because it links the land and the sea and looks like a rainbow.

On this rock, several hundred year-old pine trees and maples and azaleas grow in a queer way.

Scattering around it are mysteriously-looking rocky islets. The words fail to describe the beauty of the whole area.

The waves keep striking at the rock, splashing multitudes of beads, which adds to the scenic beauty.

For its wonderful scenery, the Haechilbo rainbow rock offers working people a nice place for rest.

News

6,000-ton Hydraulic Press Manufactured

Some time ago the June 4 Rolling Stock Plant manufactured for itself a 6,000-ton hydraulic press. This up-to-date precise machine is to process wheels, side frames of goods wagons and other bulky materials. For its great pressing capacity the press is light and small. Highly efficient in productivity, it saves manpower, materials and electricity.

Efficient Forestry Railway Locomotive

The Taepyong Forestry Station recently made a new forestry railway locomotive. This locomotive with 9-stage gears is able to run at high speed in winter, even when snow is 600 mm deep, sweeping the snow and crushing ice. In summer it pulls out weed growing between sleepers, to guarantee smooth traffic. In addition, it carries rails, sleepers and tools needed for the repair and maintenance of the railway.

Cold-storage Ship "PAEKSABONG" Launched

The Chongjin Shipyard, one of our mighty shipbuilding centres, built and launched the 5,000-ton cold-storage ship "Paeksabong". Workers, technicians and three-revolution team members experienced in building many large ships introduced advanced methods and completed the work in a short span of time.

This fast ship with the most up-to-date equipment will quickly refrigerate fishes caught in deep oceans and transport them in good time.

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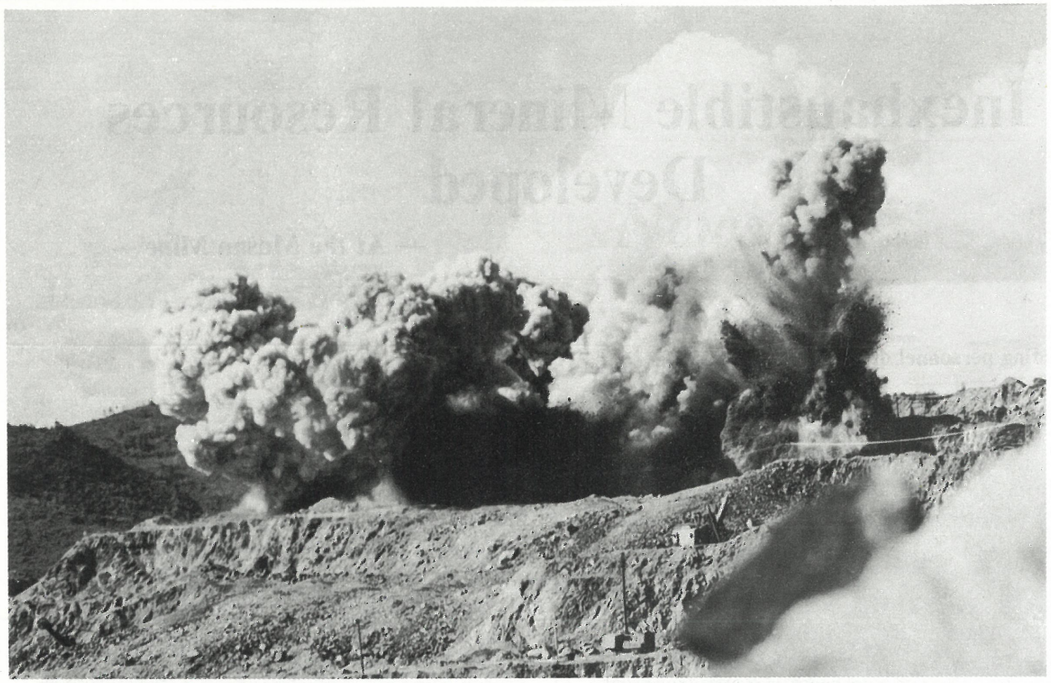
Inexhaustible Mineral Resources Developed

— At the Musan Mine —

Leading personnel direct production on the spot



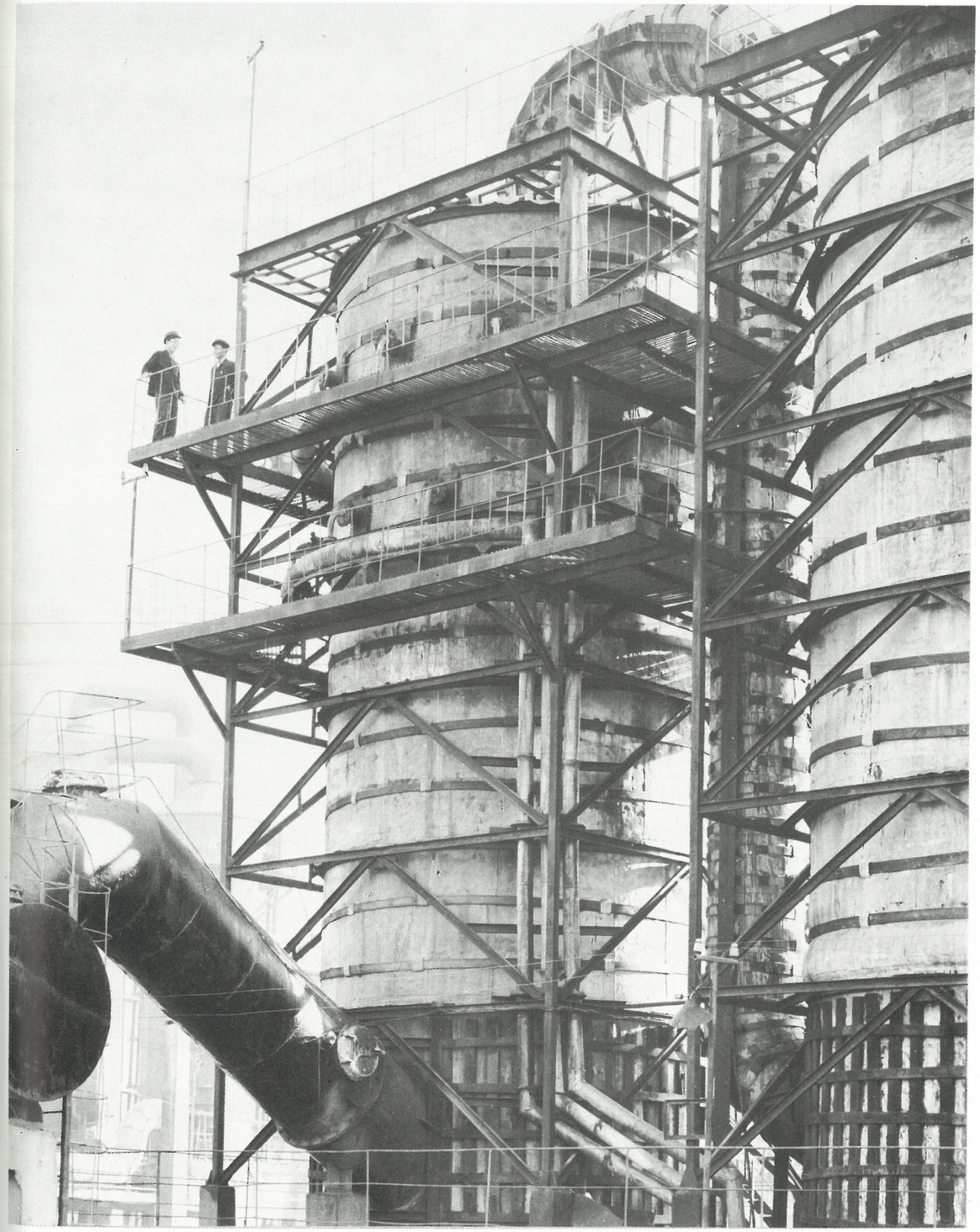
Blasts continue

Miners at Musan are creating the "Speed of the 80s"

Successful innovations are informed on time

A rotary drilling operation

The ores keep gushing out



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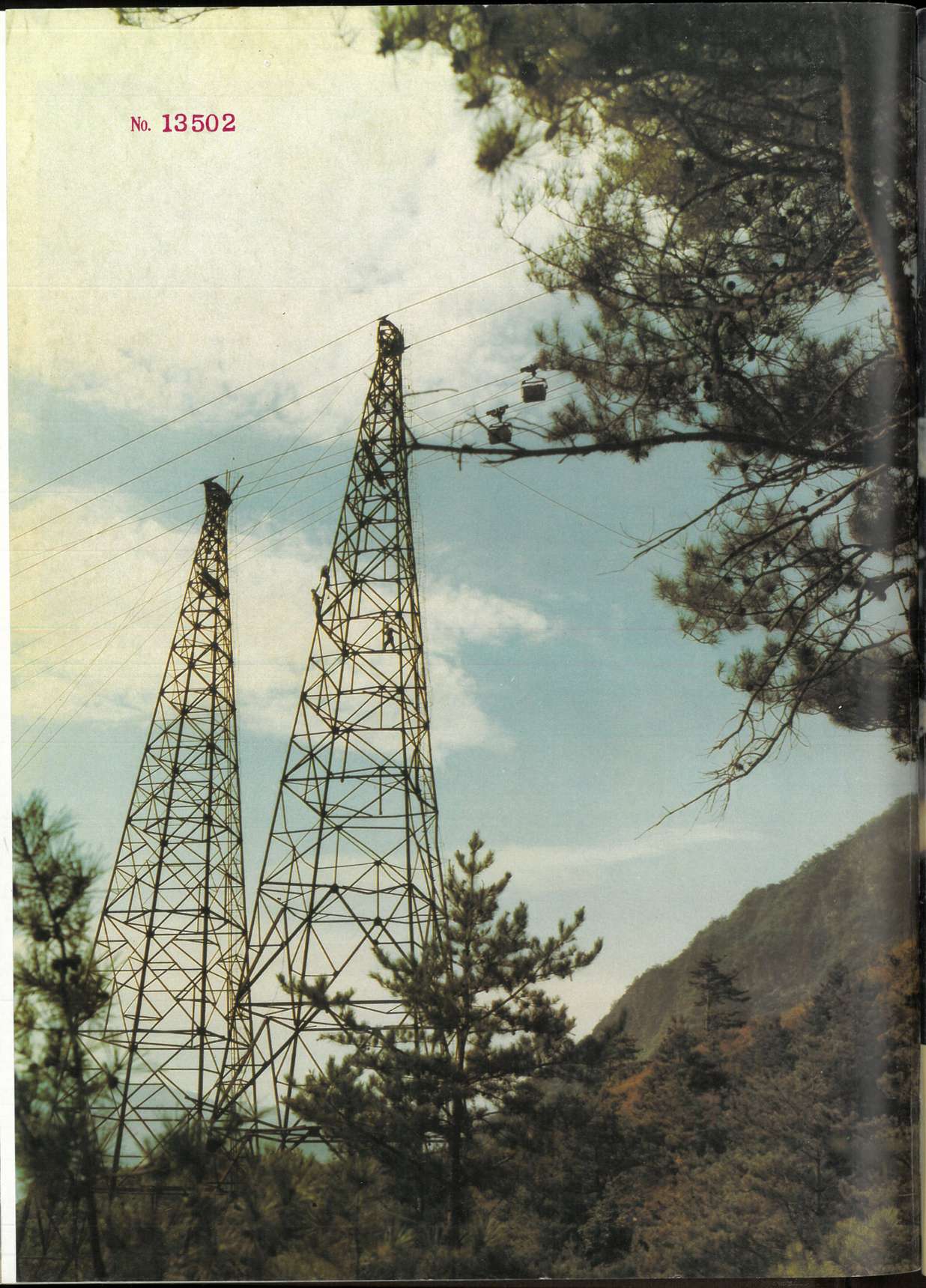

Korea Today

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